

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT  
OF  
MILITIA AND DEFENCE  
CANADA  
FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31  
1921

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1921

[No. 36—1922]



*To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,  
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion  
of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the report of the  
Department of Militia and Defence for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921.

Respectfully submitted,

H. GUTHRIE,  
*Minister of Militia and Defence.*

DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, OTTAWA.

November 1, 1921.



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## DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA

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OTTAWA, October 29, 1921.

The Honourable the Minister,  
Department of Militia and Defence,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration—to be laid on the Table of the House—this the Annual Report of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the fiscal year 1920-21.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

EUG. Fiset, Major-General,  
*Deputy Minister.*



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REPORT OF THE  
DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE, CANADA  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

During the past year the constitution of the Militia Council again underwent a change owing to the resignation of General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., and the former system was resumed.

The new Inspector-General has no seat in Militia Council, which is now composed as follows:—

*President*.—The Honourable Minister of Militia.

*Vice-President*.—Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

*Members*.—The Chief of the General Staff, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Master-General of the Ordnance.

*Secretary*.

*Assistant Secretary*.

The committee which was appointed to consider the best way in which units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force could be absorbed in the Canadian Militia, completed its labours during the year and has been disbanded (Routine Order 2501, dated June 29, 1920). The decisions arrived at by the committee gave general satisfaction and the thanks of all ranks of the Canadian Militia are due to them.

### The Defence Committee

In October, 1920, the Defence Committee, composed of the Director of the Naval Service, the Chief of the General Staff, the Inspector-General of the Canadian Air Force, and the Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was established with a view to co-ordinating effort in pursuit of a common policy and, especially, to ensure the co-operation of the forces (sea, land and air) in the event of war or other emergency.

Since that date frequent meetings have been held at which were discussed matters pertaining to defensive arrangements, administration, works, combined training (naval, military and air force) aerial transport, and so forth.

Intelligence has been exchanged and papers of general interest have been circulated among the members of the committee.



## Military Operations and Intelligence

*Directorate Recreated December 4, 1920*

On the outbreak of the war, 1914-18, the Staff Officer holding the appointment of Director of Military Operations was appointed to the General Staff of the First Canadian Division. The officer appointed to assume his duties was also appointed a Staff Officer in the First Canadian Division. Owing to the shortage of trained Staff Officers and to the pressure of work for the European War admitting of little time for attention to Home Defence, no further appointments of directors were made. The Assistant Director of Military Intelligence carried on the Intelligence duties; and the other duties of the Directorate, namely, those dealing with Operations and Organization were assumed by the Chief of the General Staff.

On the departure of General Sir Arthur Currie from the Department as Inspector-General and the return to the old organization of a Chief of the General Staff and a Master-General of the Ordnance, the necessity for reinstituting the Directorate of Military Operations became apparent.

Under authority of P.C. 2952 of the 4th December, 1920, the Directorate was re-established with an officer with overseas' service, and a Staff College graduate, as Director. The officer who held the post of Assistant Director of Military Intelligence during the war was retired to pension during the year and steps were taken to gazette an officer with overseas' service to fill this appointment.

### *Normal Duties of the Directorate*

The normal duties of the Directorate may be divided into four parts, namely, Operations, Intelligence, Organization, and liaison with the other Directorates, particularly those dealing with questions of Military Surveys, Signalling, Training and Organization.

### *Work of the Directorate from December 4, 1920, to March 31, 1921*

(i) *Operations*.—Immediately on the re-creation of the Directorate steps were taken to review all the Local Defence Schemes and to bring them up to date as far as possible and refer questions of policy in connection therewith for the decision of Militia Council. The work on the General Defence Scheme of the country was undertaken and considerable progress has been made in drawing up a proper scheme of direct defence for the country or for indirect defence, if it ever should be necessary to send abroad again an Expeditionary Force.

(ii) *Intelligence*.—The work of carrying out Intelligence duties was given a new stimulus and a good deal of Intelligence collected. Intelligence is divided into two categories, namely, domestic intelligence, that referring to sedition, and military intelligence, being information of military interest to assist in the defence of the country or to promote military efficiency generally. This Intelligence has been collected, collated, docketed, transmitted to proper authorities, and made use of generally in maturing military plans.

The work of reorganizing the Intelligence personnel of the Canadian Militia and the providing of a system of training in peace for their duties in war has been undertaken.

(iii) *Organization*.—Questions of Organization, of establishments, of creation of new units, and other questions of military policy have been referred to this Directorate for investigation and recommendations. Further progress has been made towards the



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maturity of the Divisional System of Organization and the question of raising new units has been considered in connection with the man power of the country, the funds voted by Parliament for training, and the funds voted by Parliament for equipping, arming and providing the other necessities for a new unit.

(iv) *Liaison*.—The policy of Military Surveys is one that materially affects this Directorate and is dealt with in conjunction with the Assistant Director of Military Surveys of the Branch of the Master-General of the Ordnance.

The Militia should be trained along the lines that it may be used in the future for defence or for despatching an Expeditionary Force, therefore, the matter of training is carried out in liaison with this Directorate.

The matter of Signal communications is one that vitally affects Operations, and matters pertaining to Signals are always discussed with this Directorate.

### Training

*Remarks*.—(i) During the period under review conditions did not permit of training being carried out on a pre-war basis. A steady growth of enthusiasm was evident, however, and many of the difficulties encountered during the previous year were surmounted.

(ii) This was due in a great measure to the scheme (authorized by P.C. 2296 dated September 10, 1920) under which 75 officers and 175 warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Active Militia were detailed to assist non-permanent units in reorganization and training.

(iii) With a few exceptions, by this means the reorganization of the non-permanent units was accomplished and, by useful training, a foundation was laid for still better results in the future.

#### *Permanent Active Militia*

The training of units of the Permanent Active Militia was this year carried out in their respective areas under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts, with the exception of the following units, which trained at camps of instruction, as shown:—

Units	Camp	Period
R.C.D. . . . .	Petawawa . . . . .	6 weeks
L.S.H. (R.C.) . . . . .	Sarcee . . . . .	10 weeks
R.C.H.A. . . . .	Petawawa . . . . .	4 weeks
R.C.G.A.—		
No. 1 Company . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	6 weeks
" 2 Company . . . . .		
" 3 Company . . . . .		
Det. No. 4 Company . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	9 weeks
No. 5 Company . . . . .	Rodd Hill, B.C. . . . .	3 weeks
R.C.E.—		
1 Section 1st Fortress Company . . . . .	Halifax . . . . .	8 weeks
R.C.R. . . . .	Valcartier . . . . .	12 weeks

#### *Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The reorganization of units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not considered sufficiently advanced in the majority of cases to warrant the authorization of training at Camps of Instruction during the summer of 1920, and, therefore, training at local headquarters only was permitted.



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Owing to the assistance rendered by personnel of the Permanent Active Militia (referred to in para. (ii) above), there was a gratifying increase over 1919-20 in the number of units which were able to perform training at local headquarters equivalent to twelve days, as shown in the following list:—

### *Cavalry and Mounted Rifles*

The Governor General's Body Guard; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards; 1st Hussars; 4th Hussars; 7th Hussars; 8th Princess Louise's N.B. Hussars; 10th Brant Dragoons; 16th Canadian Light Horse; 19th Alberta Dragoons; 1st Regiment Alberta Mounted Rifles; 1st (Mississauga) Regiment Ontario Mounted Rifles; 1st Regiment Manitoba Mounted Rifles.

### *Artillery*

- 1st Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 1st Battery; 2nd Battery.
- 2nd Brigade, C.F.A.*—5th Battery; 7th Battery; 66th Battery; 27th Battery.
- 3rd Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 9th Battery; 30th Battery.
- 4th Brigade, C.F.A.*—4th Battery; 34th Battery; 2nd Hvy. Battery (attached).
- 5th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 13th Battery.
- 6th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 35th Battery; 79th Battery; 24th Battery; 81st Battery.
- 7th Brigade, C.F.A.*—12th Battery.
- 8th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 10th Battery; 11th Battery.
- 9th Brigade, C.F.A.*—3rd Battery.
- 10th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 18th Battery; 77th Battery.
- 11th Brigade, C.F.A.*—16th Battery; 29th Battery.
- 12th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 8th Battery; 89th Battery; 90th Battery.
- 14th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 52nd Battery; 84th Battery.
- 15th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 31st Battery; 68th Battery; 5th Siege Battery (attached).
- 16th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 6th Battery; 36th Battery.
- 17th Brigade, C.F.A.*—21st Battery; 64th Battery; 44th Battery.
- 18th Brigade, C.F.A.*—Headquarters; 20th Battery; 39th Battery; 91st Battery.
- 19th Brigade, C.F.A.*—23rd Battery.
- 20th Brigade, C.F.A.*—61st Battery.
- 1st P.E.I. Heavy Brigade.*—Headquarters; 2nd Siege Battery; 8th Siege Battery; 14th Siege Battery.
- 2nd Heavy Brigade, C.A.*—1st Heavy Battery; 3rd Siege Battery; 7th Siege Battery; 10th Siege Battery.
- 3rd N.B. Heavy Brigade.*—Headquarters; 4th Siege Battery; 6th Siege Battery; 15th Siege Battery.
- 1st Halifax Regiment, C.G.A.*—Headquarters; 4 Companies; 9th Siege Battery.
- 5th B.C. Regiment, C.G.A.*—Headquarters; 2 Companies; 12th Siege Battery.
- 6th (Quebec and Levis) Regiment, C.G.A.*—Headquarters; 3 Companies.

### *Engineers*

4th Field Company; 5th Field Company; 13th Field Company; 14th Field Company; 4th Field Troop.



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*Signals*

No. 1 Signal Company; No. 4 Signal Company; No. 6 Signal Company; No. 8 Signal Company; No. 10 Signal Company; No. 12 Signal Company; No. 3 Signal Troop.

*Corps of Guides*

No. 1 Cyclist Company; No. 4 Cyclist Company.

*C. O. T. C.*

Mt. St. Louis College; Western University; Toronto University; Queen's University; McGill University; Laval University (Montreal); MacDonald College; Loyola College; Laval University (Quebec); Dalhousie University; King's College; St. Francis Xavier; Mt. Allison University; New Brunswick University; Manitoba University; Brandon College; B. C. University; Saskatchewan University; Alberta University.

*Infantry*

(By Military Districts)

*M.D. No. 1—*

1st Bn. Oxford Rifles.  
1st Bn. Wellington Rifles.  
1st Bn. Elgin Regiment.  
1st Bn. Western Ontario Regiment.  
1st Bn. H.L.I. of Canada.  
1st Bn. Perth Regiment.

*M.D. No. 2—*

1st Bn. Q.O. Rifles.  
2nd Bn. Q.O. Rifles.  
1st Bn. R. Grenadiers.  
1st Bn. R. Hamilton Regiment.  
1st Bn. Lincoln Regiment.  
1st Bn. Dufferin Rifles.  
1st Bn. 48th Regiment.  
1st Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.  
1st Bn. Irish Regiment.  
1st Bn. Toronto Regiment.  
1st Bn. Mississauga Regiment.  
1st Bn. Wentworth Regiment.

*M.D. No. 3—*

1st Bn. G.G.F.G.  
1st Bn. Kingston Regiment.  
1st Bn. Argyll L. I.  
1st Bn. Brockville Rifles.  
1st Bn. Ottawa Regiment.  
1st Bn. Peterborough Rangers.  
1st Bn. Hastings and P.E. Regiment,  
(H.Q. and two companies).  
1st Bn. Durham Regiment.  
1st Bn. Northumberland Regiment  
(three companies).

1st Bn. Frontenac Regiment (H.Q. and two companies).

1st Bn. Victoria and Haliburton Regiment.

*M.D. No. 4—*

1st Bn. C.G. Guards.  
1st Bn. Victoria Rifles.  
1st Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.  
2nd Bn. R. Highlanders of Canada.  
1st Bn. Car. de Sherbrooke.  
1st Bn. Sherbrooke Regiment.  
1st Bn. Irish C. Rangers.  
1st Bn. Montreal Regiment.  
1st Bn. Car. Mont Royal.  
1st Bn. Le Régiment du Joliette.  
1st Bn. Le Régiment de Ste. Hyacinthe.  
1st Bn. Three Rivers Regiment.  
1st Bn. Le Régiment de Maisonneuve.

*M.D. No. 5—*

1st Bn. R. Rifles of Canada.  
1st Bn. Les Voltigeurs de Quebec.

*M.D. No. 6—*

1st Bn. Halifax Rifles.  
1st Bn. P. Louise Fusiliers.  
1st Bn. Colchester and Hants Regiment.

*M.D. No. 7—*

1st Bn. St. John Fusiliers.

*M.D. No. 10—*

1st Bn. Winnipeg Rifles.  
1st Bn. Winnipeg Grenadiers.



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1st Bn. Winnipeg L.I.  
 1st Bn. Cameron Highlanders.  
 1st Bn. Manitoba Regiment.

*M.D. No. 11—*

1st Bn. B.C. Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. B.C. Regiment.  
 3rd Bn. B.C. Regiment.  
 1st Bn. Irish Fusiliers.  
 1st Bn. Can. Scottish Regiment.  
 1st Bn. N.B.C. Regiment.  
 1st Bn. Seaforth Highlanders.

*M.D. No. 12—*

1st Bn. S. Saskatchewan Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. S. " "  
 3rd Bn. S. " "  
 1st Bn. N. " "  
 2nd Bn. N. " "  
 3rd Bn. N. " "  
 4th Bn. N. " "

*M.D. No. 13—*

1st Bn. Edmonton Regiment.  
 2nd Bn. " "  
 1st Bn. Calgary Regiment.

*Machine Gun Corps*

1st C.M.G. Brigade; 2nd C.M.G. Brigade; 3rd C.M.G. Brigade; 4th C.M.G. Brigade; 5th C.M.G. Brigade; 6th C.M.G. Brigade; 7th C.M.G. Brigade; 8th C.M.G. Brigade; 10th C.M.G. Brigade; 11th C.M.G. Brigade; 12th C.M.G. Brigade; 13th C.M.G. Brigade; 1st Motor M.G. Brigade; 2nd Motor M.G. Brigade.

*Army Service Corps*

No. 6 Company.

*Army Medical Corps*

No. 17 Cavalry Field Ambulance.

**Signalling***Canadian Permanent Signal Corps*

The Canadian Permanent Signal Corps, consisting of 5 officers and 14 non-commissioned officers, is at present organized under a temporary establishment authorized by General Order No. 27, dated April, 1919. This establishment is not wholly satisfactory, as it does not provide for even sufficient officers and instructors to supply the requirements of one quarter of the Military Districts in Canada, and does not provide for a Central Training Depot, or Permanent Army Signal School, which are necessary in connection with the supply and training of officers and n.c.o.'s for instructional work.

*Signal Inspection and Test Department*

In order to inspect, test and repair Signal equipment, and electrical apparatus for the Department of Militia and Defence, a Signal Inspection and Test Department was authorized in March, 1921. The machinery and electrical equipment has been ordered, and when received, the work of repairing technical equipment received from overseas for issue to Signal units will be commenced. Also, this department will be equipped to carry out any electrical tests or experimental work required by the Department of Militia and Defence.

*Schools of Instruction in Signalling*

The appointments of officers to the Permanent Signal Corps were not gazetted until August, 1920. The first School of Signalling held in Canada after the war was conducted in September and October, 1920, for District Signal Officers and Signalling Instructors.

Instructors were not available to conduct Signalling classes until November, 1920, and then only in a few districts.



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The following table shows the number of Signalling classes held at local headquarters of units in the various Military Districts from November, 1920, to March 31, 1921:—

Military District	Schools	Signalling "B"	Certificates "A"	Granted "Cadet"
1.. .. .	4	17	7	76
2.. .. .	2	10	2	63
3.. .. .	3	13	6	130
4.. .. .	2	13	..	14
(a) 5.. .. .	..	..	..	..
(b) 6.. .. .	2	5	..	..
7.. .. .	2	14	4	12
(c) 10.. .. .	..	11	1	..
11.. .. .	1	2	..	34
(b) 12.. .. .	1	8	10	..
(a) 13.. .. .	..	..	..	..
Grand total .. .. .	17	93	32	329

- (a) No officer or instructor available.
- (b) Part time officer employed.
- (c) Officer only recently appointed. No regular instructor of the Signalling Staff available.

Musketry

Canadian School of Musketry

No course at the Canadian School of Musketry was held during the period under review, nor was authority for the establishment of provisional schools of musketry applied for by District Commanders.

Permanent Active Militia

Early in 1920 instructions were issued that units of the Permanent Active Militia would fire the Courses laid down in Musketry Regulations, Part I (1909) (Reprint 1914), viz:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons	}	Appendix I. Tables "A" and "B"
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.)		
The Royal Canadian Engineers		
The Royal Canadian Regiment		
The P.P. Canadian Light Infantry		
The 22nd Regiment	}	Appendix II. Tables "A" and "B"
The R. C. Machine Gun Brigade		
The Royal Canadian Artillery		
The R. Can. Army Service Corps		
The Royal Can. Ordnance Corps		

Non-Permanent Active Militia

The annual musketry course for the Non-Permanent Active Militia was not generally carried out during 1920, mainly owing to the fact that reorganization of units had not been completed. No class-firing was performed in Military Districts Nos. 2, 5, 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

Best Shot Badges

To date, twelve badges, the conditions in regard to which are contained in Militia Order No. 199 of 1920, have been awarded to the "best shots" in the following units:—

M.D. No. 1.—The Western Ontario Regiment; 2nd Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.



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*M.D. No. 3.*—The Princess of Wales' Own Regiment; the Ottawa Regiment (The Duke of Cornwall's Own); the Peterborough Rangers.

*M.D. No. 4.*—1st Canadian M. Machine Gun Brigade.

*M.D. No. 6.*—The Princess Louise Fusiliers.

*M.D. No. 7.*—New Brunswick University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

#### *Cambridge Challenge Bowl*

The Cambridge Challenge Bowl, which was donated by the officers of His Majesty's Regular Army on leaving Canada, for competition among units of the Permanent Active Militia (Militia Order No. 226, 1920) was won in 1920 by No. 1 Fortress Company, The Royal Canadian Engineers. Average 81.16.

#### *Rifle Associations*

On March 31, 1921, there were in existence eighty-seven military rifle associations with a membership of 15,295, and two hundred and twenty-five civilian rifle associations with a membership of 11,158.

Rifle associations as under were active during 1920:—

Thirty-four military,  
Sixty-five civilian.

A large number of rifle associations (military and civilian) did not organize until late in the season, difficulties encountered being the delay and lack of money in getting their ranges into shape after remaining in a state of disrepair for six years. These organizations will be much more active in 1921.

The Dominion of Canada Prize, the conditions in regard to the competition for which are contained in Militia Order No. 169 of 1920, was competed for by twelve civilian rifle associations.

Twenty-six Military, and seventeen Civilian Rifle Associations were organized during the year, while ninety-nine Military, and two hundred and fifteen Civilian Associations were disbanded.

The Dominion of Canada and the different provincial rifle associations held their annual prize meetings in 1920.

In addition to financial assistance and free ammunition granted these organizations, the department also loaned tents, camp equipment and blankets.

#### *The Canadian Rifle League*

A grant of \$500 was given by the department to the Canadian Rifle League for 1920. A free grant of 960 rounds of service, gallery practice or .22" ammunition was also authorized for each team of ten men entering the service or indoor competitions of the League, and from the entries made therein, these concessions have done much to revive enthusiasm in rifle shooting.

### **Schools of Instruction**

#### *Courses in England*

The following officers and N.C.O.'s of the Permanent Active Militia proceeded to England during the period under review to attend the courses mentioned:—

#### *Staff College—*

Major E. L. Caldwell, R.C.D., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Major and Brevet-Colonel T. V. Anderson, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.



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Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Hodgins, D.S.O., R.C.E., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel J. M. Prower, D.S.O., R.C.M.G. Bgde., from January, 1920, to December, 1920.

Brig.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.A., from January, 1921, to December, 1921.

Major and Brevet-Colonel H. F. H. Hertzberg, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., R.C.E., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

Captain and Brevet-Major H. T. Cock, M.C., R.C.R., from January, 1921, to December, 1922.

*Ordnance College Course—*

Capt. R. N. C. Bishop, R.C.O.C., from November, 1920, to August, 1921.

Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. H. M. Reynolds, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

Lieut. G. F. Morrison, R.C.A., from November, 1920, to December, 1922.

*Gunnery Staff Course—*

Capt. F. C. Hannington, M.C., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

No. 4098, Sergt. E. Stevenson, D.C.M., R.C.A., from October, 1920, to October, 1921.

*School of Military Engineering, Chatham—*

Lieut. E. L. M. Burns, M.C., R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. G. N. Dickenson, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Lieut. N. H. Clemes, R.C.E., from June, 1920, to November, 1921.

Captain and Brevet-Major C. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. C. H. S. Stein, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

Lieut. W. H. Blake, R.C.E., from September, 1920, to May, 1922.

*Armament Artificer's Course—*

No. 34350, Armt. Q.M.S. E. King, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

No. 34412, Armt. S./Sergt. Bracegirdle, R.C.O.C., from October, 1920, to November, 1921.

*Course in Canada*

In view of the limited funds available and the scarcity of qualified instructors, it was not considered practicable to reopen Permanent Schools of Instruction on a pre-war basis during 1920. To meet the growing demand from officers of the Non-Permanent Active Militia desirous of qualifying for their ranks, however, the following Permanent Schools conducted courses towards the close of the financial year:—

Permanent School of Cavalry, Winnipeg; Permanent School of Cavalry, Calgary; School of Military Engineering, Halifax; Permanent School of Infantry, Halifax.

Special schools, organized on the basis of Permanent Schools, were also established at Wingham, Ontario (for Cavalry), and St. John, N.B. (for Infantry), and in addition courses were conducted at Provisional Schools for the various arms shown in the following table:—

Arm	No. of Schools
Cavalry.. . . .	2
Artillery.. . . .	3
Engineers.. . . .	2
Infantry.. . . .	19
Machine Guns.. . . .	19
C.A.S.C.. . . . .	..

A statement showing the number of officers and non-commissioned officers who obtained certificates at the above schools will be found on pages 18-19.



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Staff Tours and War Games

Staff Tours, War Games and Tactical Exercises, without troops, were carried out at various times and places under arrangements made by General Officers Commanding Districts.

Useful lessons were learnt and much benefit derived by all concerned.

Examinations

*Promotion Examinations, Officers Permanent Active Militia*

The first post-war Promotion Examination was held in October, 1920. Out of a total of 15 officers who sat for this examination, 12 were successful.

*Examinations in Foreign Languages*

Examinations in French and German, under the regulations of the British Civil Service Commissioners, were held at certain centres in Canada in June, 1920, and January, 1921. At the former, four officers of the Canadian Permanent Active Militia qualified as interpreters in French, and one as interpreter in German. At the latter, three officers of the Permanent and one of the Non-Permanent Active Militia qualified in French.

Cadet Services

*Strength*

During the period under review the amount appropriated by Parliament for Cadet Services was increased from \$100,000 to \$390,000, or only \$2,500 less than the amount authorized in 1914-15, when 50,064 Cadets were trained. The effect of this increased vote was at once made apparent, for during the school year ending June, 1920, 74,991 Cadets were trained, as against 60,788 in the previous school year.

One hundred and six additional companies were authorized and 115 companies, which had for some years been inactive, were disbanded.

One thousand four hundred and eight Cadets were appointed as Cadet officers during the year.

The number enrolled and training on March 31, 1921, had further increased to 81,493, organized into 713 Cadet corps comprising 1,627 companies.

The number of Cadets by provinces was as under:—

	Year ending June 30, 1920	March 31, 1921
Alberta.. . . .	5,723	5,179
British Columbia.. . . .	4,442	4,350
Manitoba.. . . .	6,880	9,255
New Brunswick.. . . .	1,553	1,210
Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.. .	2,981	3,645
Ontario.. . . .	24,183	26,217
Quebec.. . . .	24,634	26,637
Saskatchewan.. . . .	4,595	5,000
	<hr/> 74,991	<hr/> 81,493

*Cadet Camps*

The increased appropriation made it possible for the first time since 1914 to hold Cadet Camps, but owing to the late date at which the money was voted, authority for the holding of camps was not given until June 24, when most of the schools had closed. Consequently, the attendance was reduced to 3,969.



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The reports from all districts in which camps were held were most encouraging, and recommendations that, in future, the duration of these camps be extended, were received.

*Instructional Allowances*

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining competent Cadet Instructors at the rate of remuneration authorized, the allowances were placed upon a pre-war basis of \$1 for each Cadet present on parade at the annual inspection and found efficient. This slight increase was not found to provide commensurate remuneration to instructors, particularly those engaged in the training of Cadets at the smaller centres, and it was found necessary during the fiscal year under review to increase the instructional allowance to \$2 per Cadet for the first 50 in a unit, and \$1 for each Cadet above this number. This more adequate compensation of instructors has had a stimulating effect, and it is confidently believed a much higher degree of efficiency will be attained.

*Grant for Uniform*

During this period the grant of \$1 per Cadet for uniform was again authorized, and also a sum of 25 cents per Cadet towards the provision and upkeep of a military head-dress.

*Physical Training*

Under the provisions of the constitution of the Stratheona Trust for the encouragement of physical and military training in schools, instructors were detailed for duty at various centres for the purpose of enabling school teachers to qualify as Instructors in Physical Training; 4,317 candidates attended courses and 3,753 obtained certificates of qualification. In order to provide additional instructors for these courses a special class was held at the Royal Military College, Kingston, when ten n.e.o.'s. of the Permanent Force obtained certificates qualifying them for employment on this important duty.

*Cadet Corps Instructors*

Nine Cadet Instructors' Courses were held for male school teachers, at which 305 certificates (Grade "A") were issued to successful candidates. Two certificates of qualification for appointment to the Physical Training Cadre, non-permanent, were also issued.

*Signalling*

For the first time since 1914 Cadet Signalling Classes were held, at which 329 Cadets passed the required examination and were awarded certificates.

*Competitions*

Several competitions for Cadets were held, chief among these being the Governor General's Challenge Shield Competition and the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, senior and junior.

In the first of these, for which a shield is awarded to the province which can show on May 24 each year the greatest number of enrolled Cadets between the ages of twelve and eighteen years, in proportion to the school attendance, the trophy was awarded to the province of Manitoba, to be held for the year by No. 538, St. John's College Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, which was found to be the most proficient in drill and musketry in the province.

For the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions, circulars, entry forms, targets and register cards were received from the Secretary, National Rifle Association,



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Bisley Camp, England. The circulars were despatched to all military districts for distribution to Cadet Corps and other organizations interested. Entries were received from 93 senior and 40 junior teams, a total of 133 Canadian entrants against 103 last year.

Cadets have been encouraged to take part in the annual matches of the Provincial and Dominion Rifle Associations, and in the competitions of the Canadian Rifle League.

### Historical Section

#### *Receipts and Classification of Records*

A considerable quantity of overseas records was received from the officer in charge of the overseas detachment of the War Narrative Section, on his return from England. Other parcels of records were handed over by the officer in charge of the Air Force Research Section, with his final report, in September, 1920. Other important overseas documents have been transferred from the overseas section of the Central Registry of the Department. A large quantity of files of correspondence, relating to the war, have also been turned over from the Central Registry at Militia Headquarters, and other shipments of files of similar correspondence have been received from time to time from Military Districts. These files have been found to be of particular value in clearing up questions for the Record Office, with reference to enlistments and discharges of recruits. The cinematograph records of the operations of the Canadian Forces in France and England have likewise been turned over to this section. All the above-mentioned documents have been duly checked, arranged in order, placed in covers and made accessible, and a large number of the original war diaries have been rebound in stiff covers to preserve them from damage in course of consultation, as far as possible. A hundred boxes of records received from infantry units have been examined and sorted and many valuable documents discovered. The final sorting and classification of the documents of the First Divisional Headquarters have been completed to November, 1917; and considerable progress has been made in sorting the documents of the Canadian Corps Headquarters.

#### *Indexing of Documents*

The index of the documents contained in the original war diaries has been lantern slides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and lantern slides in the possession of this section. A card catalogue of the books and printed documents in possession of the section is in course of preparation.

#### *Preparation of Location Ledgers*

The location ledger for infantry units of the Canadian Corps in the theatre of war, has been completed. It forms a volume of three hundred and eighty pages, with eighty lines to a page, containing approximately thirty thousand entries, showing daily moves, operations, engagements and map locations of the trenches and fronts, held by the battalions concerned. Many enquiries have been answered with respect to engagements in which particular units took part. Information with respect to map locations for registration of graves has been furnished as far as possible. A card index showing the map location of all trenches and places mentioned in war diaries is in course of preparation.

#### *Completion of Triplicate War Diaries*

Many applications have been received for triplicate copies of the war diaries from Ex-Commanding Officers of units for the purpose of compiling regimental histories.



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A comparison of these triplicate copies showed that many of the monthly diaries were missing; and in one particular case the diaries for sixteen months had been lost. In such cases copies were made of the missing text of these triplicate diaries and important appendices and reports on operations, in order to make the triplicate diaries complete before they were sent to the applicants.

Properly completed applications were received for the diaries of the units named below. The original and triplicate copies were compared, copies made when necessary, and triplicate diaries were forwarded on the dates given:

28th Battalion, April 27, 1920; 14th Battalion, May 11, 1920; P.P.C.L.I., May 14, 1920; 16th Battalion, May 15, 1920; 49th Battalion, July 28, 1920; 43rd Battalion, October 30, 1920; 20th Battalion, December 28, 1920; 22nd Battalion, December 23, 1920; 5th Battalion, March 30, 1921; 46th Battalion, April 2, 1921; 1st C.M.R., April 12, 1921.

*Research Work*

Applications which have been received, from time to time, for permission to search the war diaries and other documents for historical information, have been granted, and every possible assistance has been given. Copies of documents have been furnished to several officers of the permanent force requiring material for preparation of lectures; and many enquiries by letter have been received and answered and the information supplied whenever practicable. In many cases these enquiries have necessitated much research.

*Compilation of Narratives*

The narrative of the operations of the Canadian Machine Gun Corps has been completed and the typescript suitably bound. The compilation of the narrative of the operations of the Canadian Corps during the last hundred days of the war has been continued. A history of the Canadian Chaplain Services during the war has been undertaken and nearly completed. Further progress has been made in the selection of material and collection of data for the completion of a history of the Medical Services.

*Publications*

A monograph on demobilization entitled "The Return of the Troops" has been printed and distributed. A third volume of the History of the Military and Naval Forces of Canada covering the period from 1778 to 1784, has also been printed, and is available for distribution. The typescript of other volumes of this work bringing it down to the year 1815, has been prepared and made available for publication.



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RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1920 AND MARCH 31, 1921

OFFICERS

Name of School	Field Officer	Captains	Lieutenants	Quartermasters	Equitation	C.S.C.I. Grade "A"	Partial	Musketry				Signalling			Totals
								Distinguished	Musketry	Regimental	Machine Guns	Instructors	"A"	"B"	
Royal School of Cavalry, Toronto.....	1				1										1
Royal School of Cavalry, Winnipeg.....	1		1		10										12
Perm. School of Cavalry, Calgary.....		7	& 11												18
Royal School of Infantry, Halifax.....	1	1	2												4
Royal School of Infantry, Toronto.....	1														1
Provisional School of Cavalry.....	4	8	16												28
Provisional Schools of Infantry.....	27	27	71												125
Provisional School of Engineers.....							1								1
Schools of Signalling.....													14	19	33
Provisional Schools of Machine Guns.....	1	6	24												31
Cadet Instructors Course, Toronto.....						96									96
Cadet Instructors Course, Regina.....						76									76
Cadet Instructors Course, Halifax.....						23									23
Cadet Instructors Course, St. John.....						25									25
Cadet Instructors Course, Victoria.....						23									23
Cadet Instructors Course, Quebec.....						33									33
Cadet Instructors Course, Calgary.....						10									10
Cadet Instructors Course, London.....						8									8
Cadet Instructors Course, Winnipeg.....						7									7
Cadet Instructors Course, Montreal.....						4									4
C.O.T.C. Candidates.....			62												62
Grand Totals.....	35	49	187		11	305	1						14	19	621



RETURN OF CERTIFICATES GRANTED BETWEEN APRIL 1, 1920, AND MARCH 31, 1921.  
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

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Name of School	Bombardiers	Corporals	Sergeants	S. Sergeants and Sergeant Majors	Troopers and Artillery.				Caretakers	Field Works, Q.M.S.S. and Artificers	Physical Training.		Signalling					Musketry				X-Ray Attendants	Total.
					Buglers, Tprs Gunners and Ptes	Gun Layers, Pos. Finders, etc.	Equitation	Instructors			Grade "B"	Asst. Instructors	N.C.Os. and Men.		Grade "A"	Grade "B"	Cadets	Distinguished	Musketry	Regimental	Machine Gun		
R.S. of Cavalry, Toronto																							32
R.S. of Cavalry, St. Jean, P.Q.																							37
R.S. of Cavalry, Calgary, Alta.		7	25																				
R.S. of Artillery, Quebec, P.Q.																							
R.S. of Artillery, Kingston, Ont.																							
R.S. of Artillery, Halifax, N.S.	7					27	3																
R.S. of Artillery, Esquimalt, B.C.																							
R.S. of Infantry, London, Ont.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Toronto, Ont.		3			2																		2
R.S. of Infantry, Quebec, P.Q.					14																		17
R.S. of Infantry, Halifax, N.S.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Fredericton, N.B.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Winnipeg, Man.																							
R.S. of Infantry, Esquimalt, B.C.																							
Prov. Schools of Cavalry		15	9	3																			27
Prov. Schools of Artillery																							
Prov. Schools of Infantry		80	120																				200
Prov. Schools of Engineers			24								2												26
Prov. Schools of A.M.C.																							2
Prov. Schools of A.S.C.																							
Prov. Schools of Signalling																							
Prov. Schools of Machine Guns		19	81	6	8																		424
R.S. of Engineers, Halifax, N.S.																							114
Normal and Public Schools																							
Totals	7	124	259	9	24	27	3	2	2	3,758					19	76	329					2	4,641



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## REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

On March 31, 1920, the date of the last annual report of the Department of Militia and Defence, the Adjutant-General's Branch consisted of the following Directorates, each Directorate being sub-divided into a number of sections to facilitate the performance of its various duties:—

- The Directorate of Personal Services.
- The Directorate of Organization.
- The Directorate of Medical Services.
- The Directorate of Dental Services.
- The Directorate of Chaplain Services.
- The Directorate of Records.
- The Directorate of the Judge-Advocate-General.
- The Directorate of Cadet Services.

Early in 1920, the Canadian Army Dental Corps was demobilized, with the exception of the Director of Dental Services, a small staff at Militia Headquarters, and a District Dental Officer and Clerk in each Military District, all dental work required by ex-members of the C.E.F. being carried out by civilian dentists, preferably those who had had overseas service. On the 31st March, 1921, all remaining personnel of the Canadian Army Dental Corps were demobilized, and the balance of dental work still to be done for ex-members of the C.E.F. was transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. The Directorate of Dental Services was, therefore, disbanded and remaining dental matters have since been dealt with by an officer of the Adjutant-General's Staff.

During the year covered by this report, the complete disbandment of the Directorate of Chaplain Services was also effected and matters concerning Chaplain Services for the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia are now dealt with by the Director of Personal Services.

The Director of Cadet Services was transferred to the branch of the Chief of the General Staff during the year ending March 31, 1921.

A further reduction in the number of Directorates in the Adjutant-General's Branch was also accomplished early in 1921, by the abolition of the appointment of Director of Organization, whose duties were amalgamated with those of the Director of Personal Services, the officer performing the duties of these two Directorates now being known as the Director of Organization and Personal Services.

The reports of the various Directorates now comprising the Adjutant-General's Branch follow:—

### DIRECTORATE OF ORGANIZATION AND PERSONAL SERVICES

#### *Permanent Force*

The reversion of Permanent Force personnel from Canadian Expeditionary Force status to Permanent Force status was carried out with effect from May 31, 1920.

The following new unit has been added to the Permanent Force:—

22nd Regiment.—Organization consists of a Regimental Headquarters and two companies, with a total authorized establishment of 14 officers and 398 other ranks.



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The following table shows the reorganized units of the Permanent Force, their authorized Establishments and Limited Establishments in personnel.

The strengths of the respective units are restricted to the numbers laid down in the Limited Establishments.

Unit	Authorized Establishments			Limited Establishments			Actual Strength		
	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Royal Canadian Dragoons	28	505	533	20	290	310	18	268	286
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).....	28	516	544	20	227	247	17	193	210
Royal Canadian Artillery	66	1,024	1,090	66	745	811	66	690	756
Royal Canadian Engineers	48	360	408	38	260	298	38	244	282
Canadian Permanent Signal Corps.....	5	15	20	5	14	19	5	21	26
Royal Canadian Regiment	36	921	957	36	513	549	36	458	494
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry....	29	690	719	25	298	323	25	269	294
22nd Regiment.....	14	398	412	12	217	229	12	198	210
Canadian Permanent Machine Gun Brigade.....	47	480	527	25	160	185	25	138	163
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	33	412	445	33	346	379	33	329	362
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	43	101	144	32	71	103	31	74	105
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	7	23	30	7	21	28	7	15	22
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	34	700	734	34	526	560	34	579	613
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	40	100	140	25	75	100	25	76	101
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	32	199	231	14	199	213	6	190	196
Canadian School of Musketry.....	4	13	17	3	6	9	3	2	5
(Spare).....					32	32			
Totals.....	494	6,457	6,951	395	4,000	4,395	381	3,744	4,125

*Recruiting.*—Recruiting has been carried out where necessary to fill any vacancies which have occurred from time to time in the Limited Establishments. Many applications to enlist in the Permanent Force have been received from ex-soldiers of the C. E. F., but have in most cases been refused, there being no vacancies.

### *Non-Permanent Active Militia*

The Canadian Railway Corps has been authorized as a Corps of the Non-Permanent Active Militia. The organization of this Corps is at present under consideration.

Good progress has been made in the reorganization of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

Peace Establishments have been laid down for the reorganized Non-Permanent Active Militia, and published from time to time in general orders.

The following changes in organization have been effected:—

(a) Cavalry.—Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles are now organized on a three-squadron basis.



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(b) Engineers.—The organization of the Canadian Engineers provides for:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters.. . . .	11
Field Companies.. . . .	33
Fortress Companies.. . . .	2
Field Troops.. . . .	7
Army Troops Companies.. . . .	5
Bridging Train.. . . .	1
Tramway Companies.. . . .	2
Survey Directorate and Company.. . . .	1
Electrical and Mechanical Company.. . . .	1
Workshop Company.. . . .	1

As an interim arrangement organization has been restricted to the following units:—

Divisional (or District) Engineer Headquarters.. . . .	11
Field Companies.. . . .	15
Fortress Companies.. . . .	2
Field Troops.. . . .	7

(c) Signals.—Provision has been made for the following organization:—

Signal Battalions.. . . .	11
Fortress Signal Companies.. . . .	2
Signal Troops.. . . .	7
Sound Ranging Sections.. . . .	2
Artillery Observation Sections.. . . .	4

(d) Corps of Guides.—The Corps of Guides which previously consisted of 11 Mounted Detachments, has now been reorganized and consists of 12 Cyclist Companies.

(e) Canadian Officers Training Corps.—The establishment now authorized for a company, C. O. T. C., corresponds with that laid down for a company of infantry.

(f) Infantry.—Infantry Battalions are now organized on a four (double company) basis, with a total battalion establishment of 31 officers and 540 other ranks (excluding attached personnel).

(g) Canadian Army Medical Corps.—In the reorganization of the Canadian Army Medical Corps provision has been made for the following units:—

Cavalry Field Ambulance.. . . .	7
Field Ambulance.. . . .	27
Sanitary Sections.. . . .	11
Casualty Clearing Stations.. . . .	7
General Hospitals.. . . .	7
Sanitary Hospitals.. . . .	11
Motor Ambulance Convoys.. . . .	3
Mobile Laboratory.. . . .	1
Reserve X-Ray Unit.. . . .	1
Base Depot Medical Stores.. . . .	1
Advanced Depot Medical Stores.. . . .	1

Except in the case of 22 Cavalry and Field Ambulances, and two Casualty Clearing Stations, organization of the units above enumerated has been restricted to the posting of officers only, and no expense has been incurred in connection with their organization.

(h) Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.—The Canadian Army Veterinary Corps has been reorganized with a total establishment of 140 officers, 260 other ranks and 140 horses.

This includes:—

Sections C.A.V.C.. . . .	11
Mobile Veterinary Sections.. . . .	7
Cavalry Mobile Veterinary Sections.. . . .	2
Regimental Veterinary Officers.. . . .	



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(i) Canadian Ordnance Corps.—In order to provide a Detachment of the Canadian Ordnance Corps for each Military District, eight more Detachments have been authorized.

The establishment of each Detachment consists of 1 officer and 19 other ranks.

(j) Canadian Postal Corps.—The Canadian Postal Corps has been reorganized and consists of one Base Post Office with Headquarters in Ottawa, Ontario, and eleven Detachments (one in each Military District).

The total establishment of the Canadian Postal Corps is 13 officers and 45 other ranks.

(k) Corps of School Cadet Instructors.—The establishment of the Corps of School Cadet Instructors has been increased by 20 officers.

### *Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Disbandment of Units.—Following the demobilization of personnel of units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the necessary clearance certificates having been obtained in respect of accounting for stores, clothing, arms, equipment, regimental and canteen funds, practically all units of the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been officially disbanded.

Regimental Funds Board.—The Regimental Funds Board which was appointed to audit and inspect accounts of canteen and other regimental funds of C.E.F. Units, and deal with questions concerning these funds generally, has now been dissolved.

Matters of this nature still requiring attention are dealt with in the Directorate of Organization of the Adjutant-General's Branch.

Demobilization.—By the 31st March, 1921, the demobilization of the C.E.F. had been practically completed and the personnel disposed of; the last detachment in London, England, being demobilized on that date.

The records and outstanding matters concerning C.E.F. are now being dealt with by the personnel of the Permanent Force at District Headquarters and Militia Headquarters.

During the year the remainder of the O.M.F.C. together with remaining dependents, have been returned to Canada, and have been demobilized on arrival, where not returned for duty. All personnel had been disposed of by March 31st, 1921.

### *Co-ordination with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, also Board of Pension Commissioners*

The Department of Militia and Defence has continued to maintain the closest possible co-ordination with the above departments, both in connection with the demobilization of the remaining personnel and in connection with many outstanding cases referred to Militia Headquarters from ex-soldiers themselves, or through the agency of the several ex-soldiers' organizations.

### *Discipline*

During the past year all cases of discipline have been dealt with by this Directorate in co-operation with the Judge Advocate-General.

### *Dress*

No action has been taken up to date of this report to revise Dress Regulations, as the Post Bellum Committee of the War Office is considering the whole question of dress and a decision has not as yet been arrived at.

### *Regimental Crests and Badges*

During the past year action has been taken to authorize Regimental Badges and Crests for all units of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.



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*Ceremonial*

All matters connected with ceremonial have been attended to by this Directorate. Arrangements for the supply of Guards of Honour and Escorts were made on the following occasions: Arrival and departure of the French Military Mission; Departure of His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, late Governor General; and the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General.

*Royal Military College*

The regular three-year course at the Royal Military College has now been extended to a four-year course. The Report of the Commandant will be found in Appendix F, and the Report of the Board of Visitors for the year 1920-21 in Appendix G.

*Officers' Messes Permanent Active Militia*

Action has been taken to revise and to authorize all the Regulations for Officers' Messes of the Permanent Active Militia.

*Movement of Troops*

No large movement of troops has been made within the last year, with the exception of the units of the Permanent Force going into camp.

*Military Funerals*

All matters concerning military funerals have been dealt with by this Directorate.

**Personal Services**

During the past year every endeavour has been made to expedite the rearrangement of officer personnel occasioned by the disbandment and reorganization of all Active Militia units. Although there is yet considerable to accomplish to fill all the commissioned ranks provided for under the establishments, good progress has been made and, with few exceptions, no serious difficulties are contemplated in completing a satisfactory and effective reorganization. The returns submitted by District Commanders have revealed a ready response by officers who gained valuable experience during the late war, to continue serving in the Active Militia, with the result that a very high percentage of the officers already appointed hold Active Service qualifications.

The undermentioned statement indicates the number of units, by the various arms of the service, to which the establishment of officers have been gazetted during the year under report:—

Cavalry.. . . .	22	Regiments.
Artillery.. . . .	47	Batteries with the requisite Brigade Staffs; also 5 companies of Garrison Artillery.
Engineers.. . . .	6	Field Companies.
Canadian Corps of Signals.. . . .	8	Signal Companies.
	2	Signal Troops.
Corps of Guides.. . . .	1	Cyclist Company.
Canadian Officers Training Corps.. . . .	8	Contingents.
Infantry.. . . .	84	Regiments.
Canadian Army Service Corps.. . . .	13	Companies.
Canadian Army Medical Corps.. . . .	32	Medical Units.
Canadian Postal Corps.. . . .	11	Detachments.



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Consequent upon the very large surplus of officers to be absorbed into Active Militia units on demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, it has been possible to allot a large number of them to the Reserve Units and thus retain their interest as well as their services should occasion for such arise.

All qualified officers who have not accepted appointments in either Active or Reserve units have been extended the option of being placed on the General List of the Reserve of Officers, from which they may be recalled to the Active List at any time their services are required.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Active Militia units, every effort has been made to fill the senior commissioned ranks from officers with creditable overseas records, and the selection of new Commanding Officers has also been given special attention, having due regard to the special qualifications necessary for such appointments.

*Policy regarding the status of officers appointed to the reorganized Active Militia from the C.E.F. Reserve.*

Every inducement has been held out to officers with creditable C.E.F. service to continue in the Active Militia on its reorganization, and although the establishments of the Active and Reserve units would not permit of all being appointed with substantive rank in their respective units, equivalent to that held by them in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, regulations were introduced and approved whereby they receive a brevet rank in the Militia equal to their C.E.F. rank, thus overcoming any cause for grievance, and at the same time bringing into force a liberal policy giving recognition for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

*Number of appointments to non-permanent Active Militia units.*

The following statement shows the number of officers (including provisional appointments) appointed to the Active Militia (non-permanent) during the twelve months ended March 31, 1921:—

Cavalry.. . . .	283
Artillery.. . . .	167
Engineers.. . . .	25
Corps of Guides.. . . .	5
Canadian Officers Training Corps.. . . .	49
Infantry.. . . .	1,193
Canadian Machine Gun Corps.. . . .	238
Canadian Signal Corps.. . . .	49
Canadian Army Service Corps.. . . .	18
Army Medical Corps.. . . .	31
Nursing Sisters, A.M.C... . . .	1
Canadian Army Dental Corps . . . . .	1
Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.. . . .	5
Canadian Postal Corps.. . . .	3
Canadian Ordnance Corps (non-permanent).. . . .	
Corps of School Cadet Instructors.. . . .	44
Canadian Militia (General List).. . . .	13
*Temporary appointments (General List).. . . .	95
Reserve of Officers.. . . .	2,469
Reserve Militia.. . . .	
Total.. . . .	4,689

\*Gentlemen promoted to commissioned rank in the C.E.F. who did not hold commissions in the Active Militia at time of such promotions, were granted temporary commissions in the Active Militia. If recommended by District Commanders, these are being absorbed into Active and Reserve units as vacancies arise.



*Document Commissions*

The number of document commissions prepared and issued to officers of the Active Militia during the period under review was 1,852.

Fifty-two warrants were also issued to specially qualified non-commissioned officers who were selected for promotion to warrant rank during the same period.

*Militia List*

Owing to the necessity for a complete revision of the Canadian Militia List, consequent upon the reconstruction of the Active Militia, it has not been found practicable or in the interests of economy to produce an edition of this publication during the past year. The entire personnel, as well as the establishments and order of units, have undergone changes which necessitate a revision of this book from cover to cover. It was, therefore, decided to withhold its production until reorganization had well advanced towards completion.

*Resignations and Retirements, Permanent Force*

The reduced establishments of units of the Permanent Force, on the grounds of economy, has necessitated a decrease in the officer personnel, and the following statement shows the number of officers of each Permanent Force unit who vacated their appointments either by resignation or on retirement to pension:—

The Royal Canadian Dragoons.. . . .	11
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).. . . .	8
The Royal Canadian Artillery.. . . .	15
Royal Canadian Engineers.. . . .	2
The Royal Canadian Regiment.. . . .	11
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.. . . .	3
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.. . . .	1
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.. . . .	9
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.. . . .	7
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.. . . .	9
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.. . . .	7
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.. . . .	6
Not borne on regimental establishment.. . . .	10
Total.. . . .	99

Of the above, some 30 comprised former warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Force who gained promotion to commissioned ranks in the Canadian Expeditionary Force but who could not, owing to the reduced establishments, be continued in a commissioned capacity on reconstitution of the Permanent Force units, and, therefore, in the majority of cases, elected to be retired to pension rather than accept a lower status.

*Canadian Expeditionary Force*

Although the Canadian Expeditionary Force ceased to exist as a Force on December 31, 1921, it has been found necessary to detail a small staff to deal with the many demands for information and miscellaneous correspondence relating to inquiries from ex-members of the force, the War Office, departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, as well as legal and commercial institutions, which, in the majority of cases, necessitate careful research before replies or decisions can be made.

With the exception of the Military Hospital Staff at Winnipeg, and a few details at Militia Headquarters, the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was completed by March 31, 1921.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 30

*Reserve of Officers, C.E.F.*

The Reserve of Officers, C.E.F., is rapidly being reduced as units of the Active Militia become reorganized, and as the names of officers are struck off this list on reappointment to their new corps. This Reserve will cease to exist on completion of reorganization as all the officers for whom no appointments have been found on reorganization will either be absorbed into the Reserve of Officers, Canadian Militia, with their present status, or be placed on the Retired List, retaining their rank, if they express their preference for such.

**Directorate of Medical Services**

During the period under review, the work of treating C.E.F. patients and the demobilization of the Medical Service was brought to a finality, with the exception of one hospital, The Manitoba Military Hospital, Tuxedo Park, Winnipeg, which was continued under special authority.

On April 1, 1920, there were still in operation 11 Military Hospitals, with a bed capacity of 2,494, employing a personnel of 122 officers, 178 nursing sisters and 767 other ranks. By the end of March, 1921, all hospitals had been closed, with the exception mentioned above; nine having been closed outright, and one transferred to the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. By the closing of these hospitals, there was a reduction in medical personnel of 115 officers, 164 nursing sisters and 708 other ranks.

The Manitoba Military Hospital has been continued as a C.E.F. unit for the purpose of caring for patients of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, which department has been unable to secure sufficient hospital accommodation in Winnipeg. On March 31, 1921, there were still in this hospital 23 overseas patients on the strength of the Department of Militia and Defence, 132 D.S.C.R. patients, and 50 D.S.C.R. patients attending for treatment. To continue the work of this hospital, it has been found necessary to retain on the strength of the C.E.F. six medical officers, one quartermaster, one adjutant, 14 nursing sisters, and fifty-nine other ranks.

During the year there were treated in hospital 4,884 patients, made up as follows:—

Overseas.. . . . .	1,078
Canada cases.. . . . .	2,594
Others.. . . . .	1,000
R.M.C.... . . . .	212

the chief cause of admission being influenza and tonsilitis. There were 4,828 Medical Boards held during this period. The mortality amongst patients was low, there being only 25 deaths from all causes, a percentage of 0.51 of all patients treated. There were no epidemics of infectious diseases amongst the troops, but an outbreak of mumps during the winter months at the Royal Military College caused the admission to hospital of some 33 boys. No deaths occurred, and by the end of March the epidemic was stamped out.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, it became necessary to open Garrison Station Hospitals for the treatment of Permanent Force troops. In Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Work Point Barracks, Victoria, these hospitals have been equipped for the treatment to a finality of all cases, while in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London and Calgary, owing to the reduced establishment of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps it has been found impossible to do more than establish Detention Hospitals, where patients are kept under observation for a short period before being transferred to civil or to D.S.C.R. hospitals.

The work in connection with the Army Medical War Museum, including the collection and mounting of pathological specimens, has progressed favourably under



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the direction of Dr. Maude E. Abbott, of McGill University, Montreal. It is expected that this Museum, with the Descriptive Catalogue, will have been completed by the end of the present fiscal year. In April, 1920, an officer of the Staff of the Director General of Medical Services visited the Army Medical Museum of the War Department in Washington for the purpose of studying the methods of preparation of specimens, and the general plan for the Medical War Museum. During the month of October, 1920, a most creditable exhibit of Canadian Army Medical Corps War Specimens was made at the American Medical Association Congress held at McGill University, Montreal. During March, 1921, twenty War Specimens of the Medical Museum were sent to Cleveland as an exhibit at the meeting of the International Association of Medical Museums held in that city. Dr. Maude E. Abbott, who was delivering an address at this meeting, was personally responsible for the safe return of all specimens.

Upon the closing of C.E.F. hospitals, surplus medical and surgical supplies were collected into District Medical Stores, where they were sold by tender. During the year 1920-21, the sum of, approximately, \$260,000 was realized from these sales. In addition to this, \$30,000 worth of surplus stores was transferred to the Department of Justice (Penitentiaries Branch) without payment. Surplus stores not disposed of in Districts were shipped to Central Medical Stores, Ottawa, where there is still a considerable amount for disposal. In addition, there is a small amount in Military Districts Nos. 10, 11 and 13. Some difficulty has been experienced in disposing of these surplus stores on account of the market being more or less flooded with these goods. The total expenditure in the Medical Stores Branch for the year amounted to \$13,088.54.

The complete Technical Field Equipment for four Divisions, and the corresponding Lines of Communication Medical Units, has been received from England, and is held in Central Medical Stores as Mobilization Equipment. Technical Field Medical Equipment for approximately 75 per cent of the authorized units has been sent to each District, and is held there for training purposes. Quartermasters of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps are now stationed in Halifax, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, where have been established Central Medical Stores for the supply of the Maritime Provinces, Central Canada, and Western Canada, respectively.

The reconstitution of the Permanent Army Medical Corps was made effective for officers from April 1, 1920, and for other ranks from May 1, 1920. The reorganization of the C.A.M.C., Non-Permanent, made good progress during the year. In all, 77 Medical Units of the Active Militia have been reorganized and, in all cases, an officer has been recommended to command the unit, and, in addition, there have been recommended for posting to these units 382 medical officers, 31 Quartermasters, and 12 nursing sisters; 168 Medical officers have been recommended for attachment to Non-Medical Units. Temporary Establishments for Medical units have been published, and are to obtain until Permanent Establishments, based on those of the War Office, have been authorized. In addition to the establishments of the regular Medical Units, an establishment has been laid down for a Camp Hospital, and authority obtained for the units to recruit other rank personnel up to this establishment.

During the year very little training of Medical units was carried out, owing to the fact that reorganization had not progressed sufficiently to warrant calling up units for summer training. The usual training of the R.C.A.M.C. personnel was carried out in Stations where facilities existed, such as Halifax, Quebec, St. John's, P.Q., and Esquimalt. This training consisted of courses of lectures for N.C.O's., and the usual training in practical work. No qualifying courses were held for officer personnel.

One R.C.A.M.C. officer attended McGill University during the winter term, taking up work in public health, and at the Spring Convocation was given the degree of "D.P.H."



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

**Judge Advocate-General**

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 168 courts-martial were held in Canada, of which 13 were General courts-martial, and the remainder District.

By Army Order 137 of 1920, authority was granted to the Judge Advocate-General at the War Office to transfer to such officers in the overseas Dominions as might be appointed by the respective Governors General the proceedings of courts-martial held overseas for the trial of members of the Military Forces of that Dominion, and by an Order in Council of June 15, 1920 (P.C. 1341), the Judge Advocate-General at Ottawa was authorized by the Governor-in-Council to receive the court-martial proceedings held overseas for the trial of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and arrangements were made through the Overseas Detachment, C.E.F., for the transfer to Canada of these proceedings, which amounted to about 16,000. These are now at Militia Headquarters and are available for reference.

At the beginning of the year covered by this report there were in England 14 other ranks and one officer undergoing sentences of penal servitude and imprisonment awarded by the civil courts, and nine other ranks undergoing sentences awarded by courts-martial. Of the former two other ranks have completed their sentences and their cases have been disposed of, and, of the latter, one has completed his sentence and the case disposed of.

The Judge Advocate-General was engaged in preparing material and giving evidence before the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Pensions and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment during the session of 1920, and certain important amendments to the Militia Pension Act and the Pension Act with regard to the payment of pensions under both Acts were approved by the Special Committee and passed by Parliament.

The Judge Advocate-General acted as legal advisor to the Overseas Ministry in Ottawa whilst that Ministry was winding up its affairs, and, since the Ministry has ceased to function, all claims of a legal nature which concern the Overseas Ministry are referred to this office.

The normal number of leases and agreements which this office prepares was materially increased by reason of the fact that a large number of leases and agreements in which the Crown, through the Minister of Militia and Defence, was a party were cancelled owing to the fact that it was decided that all properties possible should yield a rental based on a fair valuation of the same, rather than a nominal rental, with the result that new leases or agreements in respect to these properties had to be prepared.

Owing to the large number of retirements to pension in cases of members of the Permanent Active Militia consequent upon the reorganization thereof, opinions with regard to the interpretation of certain portions of the Militia Pension Act were required, and, in addition, a number of the cases had to be referred to the Deputy Minister of Justice, all the material and the letter of reference being prepared by the Judge Advocate-General.

The Judge Advocate-General, further, assisted the Department of Justice in a number of cases where actions were brought against the crown in respect of pay and allowances and pension.

Pursuant to Routine Order 1736 of 1919, 44 dishonoured cheques, mess accounts, etc., aggregating \$1,746.11 have been collected.

The issue in March, 1920, of the new Pay and Allowance Regulations added to the work of this office, as owing to changing conditions, numerous amendments were required, most of which were submitted to this office.



The Directorate of Records

The output of work performed by the Directorate of Records during the fiscal year 1920-21 shows a material increase over that of the previous year. This is mainly due to the following reasons—

- (a) The demobilization of District Record Offices in August, 1920, and the resultant centralization at Militia Headquarters of all record work in connection with the late war.
- (b) The very heavy detail in connection with the issue of the British War and Victory Medals and awards of all kinds.
- (c) The application of the Hollerith System of electrical sorting to the records of ex-members of the C.E.F. This system has been made necessary by the very large number of requests received, mainly for memorial, historical and statistical purposes, which could not be dealt with by hand without great delay and expense.

The situation as regards the administration of military estates is satisfactory, with the exception of the difficulties encountered in clearing the estates where next of kin or beneficiaries are resident in Russia or other countries which are in a state of disturbance, and in the large number of cases in which the beneficiary cannot be located by any means so far attempted.

New estates are being received daily on account of personnel dying while on the strength of D.S.C.R.

On July 1, 1920, the "General List C.E.F." was created to take care of all personnel remaining on the strength of the C.E.F., under the administration of the Director of Records.

In November, 1920, the Secretary-General of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada took up his duties; the agency of the Department of Militia and Defence functioning through this Directorate, so far as the recording of graves is concerned.

During March, 1921, the Pay Ledger Sheets and Unit Pay Lists previously on charge to the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch were transferred to the custody of this Directorate, enabling a considerable reduction in staff to be effected.

(a) DOCUMENTS

Total sets on file 31-3-21.. . . . .	594,152
Miscellaneous documents filed.. . . . .	2,171,173
Total researches and verifications of all kinds.. . . . .	979,251

(b) HONOURS AND AWARDS

Medals and decorations issued.. . . . .	1,209
1914-15 stars issued.. . . . .	19,311
King's certificates on discharge issued.. . . . .	3,266
War Service Badges issued.. . . . .	4,107
Memorial Crosses issued.. . . . .	46,413
Canadian medals issued.. . . . .	251
Certificates for "Mentions" issued.. . . . .	3,211
Memorial Scrolls issued.. . . . .	39,849
British War Medals issued.. . . . .	8,339
Miscellaneous.. . . . .	13,711
Total issued.. . . . .	139,667



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(c) GRAVES AND CASUALTIES

	Period under review	Total recorded approx.
Engraved death certificates issued.. . . . .	438	60,438
Graves recorded in Great Britain.. . . . .	2	3,509
Graves recorded in France and Belgium.. . . . .	396	37,070
Graves recorded in Canada.. . . . .	413	3,762
Burial reports despatched.. . . . .	5,564	.....

(d) CORRESPONDENCE AND ENQUIRIES

Letters written.. . . . .	304,482
Telegrams despatched.. . . . .	347
Cables despatched.. . . . .	202

(e) HOLLERITH

Total cards punched 31-3-21.. . . . .	240,789
Total medical cards punched, 31-3-21.. . . . .	101,167

(f) ESTATES

New estates received.. . . . .	658
Estates distributed.. . . . .	1,513
Estates on hand 31-3-21.. . . . .	963
Delayed shares on hand.. . . . .	63
Funds awaiting distribution.. . . . .	\$195,603 79
Funds held in trust.. . . . .	\$24,612 06

Estates on hand are made up as follows:—

(a) Action pending.. . . . .	210
(b) Awaiting letters of administration.. . . . .	66
(c) Bona vacantia.. . . . .	19
(d) No next of kin.. . . . .	15
(e) Unable to locate next of kin.. . . . .	320
(f) Unable to locate beneficiary.. . . . .	116
(g) Next of kin in Russia.. . . . .	209
(h) Under contest.. . . . .	2
(i) Next of kin in late enemy countries.. . . . .	3
(j) Living man (deserter).. . . . .	1
(k) Insane man, escaped and not located.. . . . .	2
	<hr/> 963 <hr/>

The total cost of operating the Directorate during the fiscal year 1920-21 was \$664,078.78. That for 1919-20 was \$657,434.32. Of the latter figure the sum of \$123,864.30, representing separation allowance, assigned pay, and cost of living bonus, was not included in the two reports covering the year 1919-20.

As, however, these expenditures are directly chargeable to the maintenance of the Directorate, they are now included in all figures given.

The net increase in cost is therefore \$6,644.46, which is made up as follows:—

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase	Decrease
Personnel.. . . . .	\$580,320 81	\$589,700 04	\$ 9,379 23	.....
Operating expenses... . . . .	32,168 21	18,203 38	.....	\$13,964 83
Building and plant.. . . . .	44,945 30	56,175 36	11,230 06	.....
	<hr/> \$657,434 32 <hr/>	<hr/> \$664,078 78 <hr/>	<hr/> \$20,609 29 <hr/>	<hr/> \$13,964 83 <hr/>

The cost per diem per set of records kept for 1920-21 was .31 of a cent.



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## REPORT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

### Supplies and Transport

This Directorate includes all services in connection with the Army Service Corps, Veterinary and Postal Corps, and is administered by the Director of Supplies and Transport. The services performed are as follows:—

- Feeding and housing of troops and horses.
- Rental of buildings (in conjunction with Public Works Department).
- Heating and lighting of buildings.
- Dieting of hospital patients.
- Transportation by land and sea (ocean, rail, mechanical road transport).
- Horse transport and the provision of publicly owned horses.
- Veterinary services.
- Barrack services.
- Telephone services.

During this period the amount of work consequent upon demobilization, lessened to a great extent, and the staffs at Headquarters and in the districts were reduced accordingly. Retrenchment in all services has been carried out as rapidly as possible.

### *Supplies for Troops and Horses*

For the period covered by this report, 1,000 contracts for various supplies were made by the Director of Contracts, at the request of this branch.

Eight hundred and thirty-six thousand, five hundred rations were issued to troops during the year ending March 31, 1921. These included alternate food supplies allowed under Regulations, but did not include fuel, disinfectants, etc.

In addition to the above, 153,500 hospital diets were supplied.

Five thousand, three hundred and forty-five tons of forage were issued during this period.

In connection with the rationing of troops and horses, the Contracts Branch and the purchasing Commission of Canada have assisted in every possible way.

### *Dieting of Hospital Patients*

Supplies for hospitals were taken care of by contracts, with the exception of the smaller centres, where authority was granted to obtain the supplies locally, owing to the small quantities required.

All accounts and service requisitions covering expenditures of this nature were checked and passed for payment.

### *Rental of Buildings*

During the period covered by this report, buildings which were still occupied for war purposes in March, 1920, have been gradually vacated, and the number of buildings so occupied is now reduced to a minimum.

As Active Militia Units (non-permanent) have become organized, suitable accommodation, where necessary, has been rented.



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*Lighting and Heating of Buildings*

The supply of heat and light to all buildings occupied by this department has entailed a large amount of work, especially in securing the amount of coal required, owing to shortage and the existing labour situation, etc., but in all cases the requirements have been met.

*Transportion by Ocean and Rail*

During this period there were very few troops returning from England, and no special arrangements were required to be made. Such details as did return were handled on regular trains.

A considerable number of outstanding transport claims were audited and passed for payment, in addition to the current accounts for this branch of the service.

*Mechanical Transport*

With reference to the Mechanical Transport Section, there were on hand, on March 1, 1920, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars.. . . .	48
Trucks.. . . .	53
Light deliveries and omnibuses.. . . .	79
Ambulances.. . . .	55
Motor-cycles.. . . .	12

The undermentioned vehicles have been disposed of during the year above mentioned:—

Motor-cars.. . . .	20
Trucks.. . . .	36
Light deliveries and omnibuses.. . . .	53
Ambulances.. . . .	33
Motor-cycles.. . . .	1

There are now doing duty in the various districts, the following vehicles:—

Motor-cars.. . . .	28
Trucks.. . . .	17
Light deliveries and omnibuses.. . . .	26
Ambulances.. . . .	22
Motor-cycles.. . . .	11

*Horse Transport*

At the commencement of this period there were on hand in various parts of Canada a total of 690 horses, of which 118 were sold, four died, and four were destroyed, leaving a balance of 564. There have been during this period a total of 205 horses purchased, making the total number now on hand, 769 horses.

*Veterinary Services*

This service has been well maintained, and is now on a peace footing.

*Telephones*

During the period March 31, 1920, to March 31, 1921, all the switchboards at the various district headquarters were done away with, and a system of direct telephones installed.

This has resulted in a reduction of sixty-one telephones throughout the country, with a consequent saving in telephone rentals, amounting to \$7,526.05.



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*Barrack Services*

This service is responsible for the proper conduct of all duties in connection with the receipt, custody, issue and accounting for fuel, light, water, paillasse straw, barrack, prison and hospital clothing and other stores required for the use of troops in barracks and hospitals.

War stores have been returned to Ordnance and the service reduced to peace conditions.

**Equipment and Ordnance Services**

The twelve months terminating March 31, 1921, has been a very busy period for this Directorate and for the Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps. The following is a review of the principal services that have been attended to, in addition to all routine work, which has proceeded as usual.

*Equipment from Overseas*

The following is a list of the principal stores received from overseas during this period, on demobilization of the C.E.F.:—

Field guns.. . . . .	76
Field gun carriages and limbers.. . . . .	90
Ammunition wagons and limbers.. . . . .	360
Travelling kitchens.. . . . .	100
Water carts.. . . . .	100
Other vehicles.. . . . .	150
Bicycles.. . . . .	1,272
Machine guns.. . . . .	2,029
S.M.L.E. rifles with bayonets and scabbards.. . . . .	49,000
Cavalry swords.. . . . .	1,250
Revolvers.. . . . .	5,000
Wireless sets.. . . . .	82
Ammunition Q.F. 18-pr. rounds.. . . . .	4,000
“ Q.F. 4.5 How. rounds.. . . . .	5,000
“ B.L. 60-pr. rounds.. . . . .	1,000
“ B.L. 6-in. How. rounds.. . . . .	2,000
“ B.L. 8-in. rounds.. . . . .	200

In addition to the above, large quantities of harness, saddlery, miscellaneous engineer stores, signalling stores, field sketching and other instruments and other miscellaneous stores have been received and distributed to Ordnance Depots and much of it handed over to units, on reorganization.

*Distribution of Equipments*

The following guns and their full equipments have been handed over to artillery units during the year, viz:—

Guns and equipment to 35 Q.F. 18-pr. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 12 4.5 Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 60-pr. B.L. batteries.

Guns and equipment to 8 B.L. 6-in. Howitzer batteries.

Guns and equipment to 2 B.L. 8-in. Howitzer batteries.

Additional to the above, training equipment, personal equipment, arms and clothing have been supplied as required to about 80 per cent of the total number of authorized units.



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*Tonnage moved*

The total tonnage handled in Ordnance Depots in Canada during the twelve months, April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, was:—

	Tons
Received at Ordnance Depots.. . . . .	18,793
Sent out of Ordnance Depots.. . . . .	14,836
Total.. . . . .	33,629

*Overhaul of Rifles, Revolvers, etc.*

During the year, 47,700 S.M.L.E. rifles, and 500 B.S.A. pattern Lewis machine guns, received from overseas, have been overhauled by the staff of armourers at Quebec and distributed to districts for issue to units. The overhauling and repair of the balance is rapidly proceeding.

*Storage of Ross Rifles*

Approximately 90,000 Mark III Ross rifles with their bayonets and scabbards, have been overhauled, made fit for long storage, and collected at one point for safe custody and storage.

*Inspection of Field Guns and Vehicles*

A complete examination has been made during the year by the Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery and their assistants, of all field guns, vehicles and technical stores in charge of non-permanent batteries, the necessary reports thereon have been rendered, and such action as was necessary has been taken regarding their repair.

*Sales of Surplus Stores*

Surplus stores to the value of \$1,234,617 have been disposed of under approval of the Purchasing Commission, during the twelve months ending March 31, 1921.

*Establishment—Regimental and Civilian*

On January 1, 1921, a reduction of 25 was made in the regimental establishment, R.C.O.C., and during the year, 64 out of a total of 128 civilians, who were doing duty on April 1, 1920, were dispensed with.

*Manufacturing Establishments*

The Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, and the branch for the inspection of ammunition turned out in these establishments, have been administered by this branch during the whole year ending March 31 last. From August 15 to December 15, these establishments were closed in order to enable the department to have the machinery and tools overhauled, placed in order, and reassembled in the various buildings in a manner more suitable for the economical production of ammunition under peace conditions, and for a complete stock to be taken and accounts audited. The establishments reopened and manufacture was resumed on December 15, 1920.

The Reports of the Superintendents of the Dominion Arsenals, Quebec and Lindsay, will be found in Appendices D and E respectively.



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*Miscellaneous Services*

Publication of regulations, etc.:—

(a) Scales to govern issue of clothing and equipment for "peace" purposes have been promulgated, with the exception of those for engineers and cyclists, and the necessary amendments to these scales have been published from time to time.

(b) Existing regulations and orders have been republished or revised so far as has been necessary and opportunity permitted.

(c) The Canadian Priced List of Clothing and Stores has been re-compiled, approved and passed to the printers.

(d) Practically every Militia Form that is in use by this branch and in the Ordnance Depots has been revised for republication.

(e) Inspection of clothing and equipment for Non-Permanent Force.—The annual inspection of the clothing and equipment of all Non-Permanent units was carried out by Ordnance Officers in Districts, and reports rendered, except in a few cases where the unit had been too recently organized for the annual inspection to have been necessary.

(f) Stocktaking in Ordnance Depots.—Special attention has been given to this subject during the year with the result that the stock in Ordnance Depots has been checked practically throughout, and discrepancies arising from war conditions, adjusted.

(g) Magazine services.—The question of magazine accommodation for the reception of gun ammunition and explosives from overseas has been taken up and suitable arrangements made for storage.

(h) Regimental tailors and shoemakers.—These services have been instituted, a regimental establishment for the purpose having been authorized; and supplies of the necessary materials for the master-tailors and master-shoemakers to keep the clothing and boots of the Permanent Force units in repair, have been obtained.

(i) Extended issues of Camp Stores.—Additional to the usual annual supplies of tents and other stores made to Non-Permanent units for training purposes, the policy of making similar issues to the Cadet Services was introduced during the year and has added to the labour of the Ordnance Depots.

(j) Reserves of dental equipment.—A collection of dental equipment (technical and other stores), in each district, has been received by the Ordnance Officer from the demobilized dental authorities and is held in the Ordnance Depots for special services.

(k) Cordite, etc., taken over from the Imperial Munitions Board.—A large supply of cordite and certain other explosives received from the Imperial Munitions Board, free of cost, during the year, has been inspected by the Chief Inspector of Ammunition, classified and utilized as far as possible, and the unserviceable destroyed.

(l) Dominion Rifle Factory.—The buildings formerly in occupation by the Dominion Rifle Factory, Quebec, were taken over and converted for use as an Ordnance Depot, and the machinery and stores taken over have been disposed of by sale under approval of the Purchasing Commission, from time to time, as found possible.



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REPORT OF THE MASTER GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE, FOR THE  
FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Herewith are submitted reports on Engineer Services, on the Artillery, and on the work of the Survey Division, for the year ending March 31, 1921.

**Report on Engineer Services**

Administration of Engineer Services in the various Military Districts throughout Canada has, on the whole, been satisfactorily carried out, although at times a great difficulty has been experienced, due to the lack of officers. This is partly accounted for by the necessity to reduce staffs which were built up during the war and partly on account of newly-appointed officers being sent to the Staff College and to the School of Military Engineering for special courses. A further very serious difficulty has been experienced owing to the lack of experienced Military Foremen of Works. During the war no attempt could be made to train new Military Foremen of Works, and a large number of the old foremen have been retired; and although every effort has been made, suitable men could not be found who would enlist. Training of suitable personnel has, however, been commenced, and a sufficient number of these men have been trained and these will greatly improve the situation during next year.

During the war nearly all of the expenditure was on War Appropriation, which after the Armistice was changed to Demobilization Appropriation, and a very small amount of work carried out under the Vote Engineer Services and Works. The proportion between Demobilization Appropriation and the Vote Engineer Services and Works has been gradually reversed, so that during the year under report a greater part of the work has been carried out under Engineer Services and Works and a smaller amount under Demobilization Appropriation.

The work, therefore, has been divided into main heads—Under Demobilization Appropriation, various works, renovations, demolitions, etc., have been carried out, the necessity for which was brought about by the war. Ordinary maintenance, fair wear and tear and new services, have been carried out under Engineer Services and Works Vote. A detail of the more important work which was carried out is given in para. (a) and (b).

During the first half of the year only absolutely essential work was undertaken, the governing policy being that, quite regardless of the funds voted by Parliament, every saving possible was to be made. This policy resulted in the postponement of many much needed services of a periodical nature such as outside painting, etc. In November, however, the unemployment of returned soldiers became so acute that it was decided to carry out any work for which value could be obtained, in order to relieve the situation. Under this policy a large amount of work of demolition of war buildings and the renovation of other war buildings was carried out, notably in Quebec, Kingston, Toronto and London. All of this work was carried out by day labour and only returned soldiers employed. The materials from the demolished buildings were sold retail, in order to give individuals a chance of purchasing the lumber for the building of houses in order to relieve the housing shortage. This method of sale resulted in obtaining a much larger sum for the material than would have been obtained had it been sold to professional wreckers or sold in bulk.

No new armouries, drill halls, or rifle ranges were constructed during the year but the rifle ranges at Calgary and Edmonton were reconstructed.



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During the war many alterations to military buildings were made and no proper plans prepared. In order, therefore, to bring all record plans up to date, a complete revision of plans of all buildings was commenced. This entailed a very large amount of work and satisfactory progress has been made, although the work has been delayed slightly, owing to the revision being undertaken only during the Engineer Officer's periodic visits to the various military buildings. This method was adopted in the interest of economy.

Preliminary sketches and outline specifications have been prepared for a large number of armouries which have been placed on a "Priority List" and in conjunction with this work a comprehensive investigation has been made into the accommodation required for various units with a view to standardization. Further investigation has been made into a new and a more economical type of armoury of light construction; and from these results, detailed plans have been prepared of an armoury and drill hall to accommodate one battalion of infantry and one battery of field artillery.

The detail of the more important work carried out is as follows:—

(a) *Chargeable to Demobilization*

London.—Demolition of temporary war buildings, renovation of Wolseley barracks, renovation of Tecumseh barracks.

St. Thomas.—Renovation of armouries.

Windsor.—Renovation of armouries.

Toronto.—Demolition of war buildings, Long Branch; renovation Toronto Armouries; renovation College St. Armouries; making good damage Crawford, Givens and Clark Streets Schools; making good damage, Dominion Orthopædic Hospital.

Camp Borden.—Salvaging of building material from temporary rifle range.

Kingston.—Demolition of war huts; renovation of Armouries; renovation of Barriefield huts; renovation of Tete du Pont Barracks.

Belleville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Brockville.—Renovation of Armouries.

Gananoque.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lindsay.—Renovation of Armouries.

Ottawa.—Renovation of O.A.A.C. building; making good damage to Lansdowne Park.

Quebec.—Demolition of Cove Field huts; making good damage to Immigration building; renovation of Citadel Barracks; renovation of Cove Field Barracks; fitting up Dominion Rifle Factory for Ordnance Stores.

Valcartier.—Preparation of Camp for Czecho-Slovak troops.

Beauport.—Renovation of Armouries.

Lévis.—Renovation of Armouries.

Halifax.—Renovation of war buildings; renovation of certain war buildings; renovation of Wellington Barracks; renovation of Glacis Barracks; making good damage to Militia Department's wharves in Halifax Harbour; making good damage to military roads, Halifax Fortress; fitting up old H.Q. building for office accommodation; provision of crosses for C.E.F. soldiers' graves.

Dartmouth.—Making good hospital accommodation.

St. John.—Renovation of Armouries.

Sussex.—Renovation of Armouries.

Woodstock.—Renovation of Armouries.

Winnipeg.—Renovation of Main Street Armouries; renovation of Ft. Osborne Barracks; renovation and alterations of Tuxedo Park; provision of Ordnance Stores.

Vancouver.—Renovation Armouries; making good damage to Exhibition buildings, Hastings Park; renovation buildings, Cambie Street.

Regina.—Restoration Hospital.



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Prince Albert.—Renovation Armouries.  
 North Battleford.—Renovation Armouries.  
 Moosomin.—Renovation Armouries.  
 Indian Head.—Renovation Armouries.  
 Grenfell.—Renovation Armouries.

(b) *Chargeable to Engineer Services and Works*

London.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Guelph.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Toronto.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Long Branch rifle range.  
 Hamilton.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Oshawa.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Whitby.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Collingwood.—Repairs to rifle range.  
 Kingston.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Brockville.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Picton.—Repairs to Armoury:  
 Ottawa.—Construction of Connaught rifle range; repairs to Rockcliffe rifle range; repairs to Drill Hall and other buildings used for armoury purposes.  
 Kingston.—R.M.C. repairs and upkeep.  
 Lindsay.—Repairs and upkeep Dominion Arsenal.  
 Petawawa Camp.—General repairs and upkeep.  
 Montreal.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to Pointe Aux Trembles rifle range.  
 Sherbrooke.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to rifle range.  
 Quebec.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Beauport.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Fraserville.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Lévis.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Montmagny.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Quebec.—Repairs to Chain Gate wall.  
 Halifax.—Repairs to Armoury; repairs to batteries and military works in the fortress; repairs to retaining wall South Dock; repairs to retaining wall Citadel Moat; street paving in front of military properties.  
 Amherst.—Repairs to rifle range.  
 Antigonish.—Repairs to Armouries.  
 Camp Hughes.—General Maintenance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.  
 Fredericton.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Sussex.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Winnipeg.—Repairs to Main St. Armouries.  
 Camp Hughes.—General Maintenance and repairs; repairs to rifle range.  
 New Westminster.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Vancouver.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Victoria.—Repairs to Armoury.  
 Calgary.—Reconstruction of rifle range.  
 Edmonton.—Reconstruction of rifle range.

*Military Properties disposed of*

Aylmer, Ont.—Drill Hall site—Originally donated by the town, and retransferred to the town as no longer required.

Orillia, Ont.—Drill Hall site—transferred to the town of Orillia, in exchange for a new site.



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Binbrook, Ont.—Drill Hall site—sold to the town of Binbrook for the sum of \$225 as site for a memorial hall.

Kingston, Ont.—Little Cataraqui Redoubt—sold to the Cataraqui Golf Club and the Kingston and Portsmouth Electric Railway Company for \$11,170.

Wallace, N.S.—Drill Hall site—sold for \$400.

The following properties were transferred to the Department of the Interior for preservation and maintenance as Historic sites:—

Chrysler's Farm, Ont.—Monument site.

Chateauguay, P.Q.—Monument site.

Chambly, P.Q.—Old Fort and burying ground.

Isle-aux-Noix, Que.—site of Fort Lennox.

### *Military Properties acquired*

Quebec.—Seven small parcels of land with buildings purchased on account of dangerous condition of cliff.

## **Report of Staff Officer, Artillery**

### *Reorganization of Artillery*

The following units, Canadian Artillery, have been authorized: 58 Batteries of Field Artillery, 15 Batteries of Heavy and Siege Artillery, 3 Regiments of Garrison Artillery, consisting of 9 Companies and 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections.

The reorganization of these units is proceeding along sound lines, and with the majority has already reached a satisfactory basis.

Guns have been allotted to all Field, Heavy and Siege Artillery Batteries, and in most cases taken over by the O.C. unit. In a few instances suitable accommodation is not yet available and the equipment is, therefore, retained in Ordnance Corps charge. Guns for Anti-Aircraft Sections are also available and will be issued at an early date.

A record of services of ex-officers Canadian Corps Artillery (C.E.F.) has been compiled. The greater majority of officers now being gazetted to Non-Permanent Artillery are those having had overseas experience. The following appointments have been approved: 470 officers appointed to units, 147 officers to Corps Reserve, 202 officers to Reserve of Officers.

### *Reorganization of Royal School of Artillery*

A complete reorganization of the Royal Schools of Artillery has been recommended and approved, a new school being authorized at Winnipeg, Man. By this arrangement all officers and N.C.O's, western artillery units, will receive their training in the west, thus causing a considerable saving in the cost of transport and pay; and, in addition, will be of great convenience to militiamen desiring to qualify for their rank or for promotion.

### *Training*

Training under canvas and artillery practice was not carried out in 1920 by Non-Permanent Artillery units. Permanent Force officers and N.C.O's were allotted to all districts from November to March 31, 1921, and very considerable impetus was given towards effecting reorganization of Artillery units. A considerable amount of training at local headquarters or armouries was done during this period.



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For financial reasons training at 80 per cent strength has been authorized and restricted to six days at local headquarters, or under canvas, where this does not entail transport by rail. In addition arrangements have been made for all units to carry out four days' practice at the nearest artillery practice camp. Limited Gun Detachments are being sent in order to save expense, the Permanent Force units supplying guns, equipment, horses and drivers.

*Establishments*

Provisional Peace Establishments for Field, Heavy, Siege and Garrison Artillery have been compiled and approved.

*Equipment Regulations*

Equipment Regulations for Q.F. 18-pr., 4.5-inch Howitzer, B.L. 60-pr. and 6-inch Howitzer Batteries have been compiled in concert with the branch of the Quartermaster-General.

*General*

A complete history of all Canadian Corps guns and carriages received from England has been compiled.

Considerable difficulty and delay has been experienced in compiling establishments, regulations and issue of equipment generally owing to the deliberations of Post War Committees (Imperial) regarding the future organization and scale of equipment, based on lessons gained during the late war.

**Report of Work Carried Out by the Survey Division***General*

Survey work was carried out in Ontario, Quebec and Cape Breton. In Ontario control surveys were completed of six new sheets, Alliston, Barrie, Beaverton, Grand Bend, St. Mary's and Stratford. These six districts are now ready for the topographers. The first three, surrounding Camp Borden, were undertaken for the use of the Air Force. The control of the Alliston sheet was plotted to two inches to one mile, and sent to the Air Board for use in experimental mapping work from air photographs.

In Quebec and Cape Breton topography was carried out of districts of which the control had been completed previously.

The drafting of the standard one-inch maps has not been as large as usual owing to the increased amount of other work required of the draughtsmen.

The publication and distribution of topographic maps, diagrams and lantern plates continues to increase, and is now taxing the capacity of the small printing staff. An assistant transferer and prover and a press feeder are urgently required.

*Field Work*

Control.—Horizontal and vertical control work was carried out and completed in the Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton sheets near Camp Borden. Vertical control (levelling) of about 80 miles of road was completed in the Aston sheet, Quebec, and 555 miles in the St. Mary's and Stratford sheets.

A motor-truck was used for the first time on this work to transport men and camp outfit. As compared with horse transport it is cheaper, saves much time in



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carrying the men further and faster from camp to work, and thus permits of fewer changes of camp. Where roads are at all passable motor transport is to be preferred from nearly every point of view.

	Miles
Chain transit lines.. . . . .	488
Stadia transit lines.. . . . .	680
Stations occupied.. . . . .	3,424
Total levelling.. . . . .	1,895

Topography.—In Nova Scotia about 15 square miles were finished in the Uniacke sheet, completing the Halifax district. About 400 square miles of topography in the Sydney district were left uncompleted from last season, and though work was continued till January 15, 70 square miles remain to finish the Mira sheet.

In Quebec three sheets were completed, Three Rivers, Yamaska and Ashton, and a portion of Becancour.

The total area of topography completed during the season was about 1,600 square miles.

The present condition of the field work is as follows:—

Districts fully controlled (430 square miles each) ready for the topographers:—

In Ontario, six: Grand Bend, St. Marys, Stratford, Alliston, Barrie and Beaverton.

In Quebec four: Lotbiniere, St. Sylvestre, Arthabaska and Thetford.

Drafting.—The Orleans, Sydney, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke and Sambro one inch sheets were completed, as well as the engraving of the Kingston half inch.

The sheets now in hand are Halifax, Chezzetcook, Musquodoboit, Uniacke in Nova Scotia; St. Malachie, Quebec, and engraving of the Brome half inch.

Besides the above standard work the draughtsmen were employed for about ten man months on work for the Second Volume War Narrative and six inch War Game maps. A draughtsman was also employed at the Historical Section for three and one half months for special work.

Printing.—The following new sheets were published:—

Orleans, Quebec, Portneuf, Sherbrooke, 1" sheets; Sydney, N.W., 2"; Kingston, ½"; two Index maps.. . . . .	Total	5,296
Reprints of eleven maps were published.. . . . .	Total	5,198
Seventeen large scale Artillery diagrams were produced.. . . . .	Total	540
Other maps and diagrams: Battlefields Memorial, Siege Railway Map, Royal Military College, Three Examination Maps, Royal Military College Grounds, Diagrams for Historical Section.. . . . .	Total	2,965
For War Narrative Section, 1,500 copies of 19 maps.. . . . .	Total	28,500
Lantern plates.. . . . .	Total	557
Blue-prints.. . . . .	Total	373
Total maps and diagrams printed.. . . . .		42,499
Lantern plates.. . . . .		557
Blue-prints... . . . .		373

Maps Issued.—The demand for one inch and half inch maps continues to increase the total issue for all purposes having been 10,220; 7,529 free to various Government Departments and 2,691 sold to the public.

Various diagrams and special maps.. . . . .	3,505
Total maps and diagrams issued.. . . . .	13,725



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REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PAY SERVICES, FOR THE FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921**General Remarks**

The period included in the last report ending March 31, 1920, saw the completion of demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, with the exception of those who were employed in winding up outstanding questions in connection with the war.

The period of the present report covers the transition from a war to a peace footing, and it may be said that by March 31, 1921, in so far as this Branch is concerned, the winding up of financial matters in connection with the War period had been brought almost to a conclusion.

In recognition of the work performed by the Canadian Army Pay Corps during the war, His Majesty the King was pleased to confer the title "Royal" on the Corps, which is now known as "The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps".

The reorganization of this Corps, foreshadowed in the last report, was effected early in the year, the appointment of officers taking effect from May 1, 1920, and of the other ranks from July 1, 1920.

For some time, owing to the volume of work, it was necessary to retain the service of C.E.F. personnel to assist the R.C.A.P.C. personnel, but by the end of the year practically all the non-permanent military personnel had been demobilized, and any additional personnel still required were employed in a civilian capacity.

In April, 1920, the Deputy Minister and the General Auditor of the Overseas Military Forces of Canada proceeded to England for the purpose of arriving at, so far as was possible, a final settlement of all accounts in connection with the administration of the Overseas Forces. They were accompanied by the Accounting Officer of the O.M.F.C. Pay Section, with the necessary data and information regarding the accounts between the two Governments.

Although numerous financial transactions took place between the departments of the overseas forces and the various Imperial departments, the large majority were matters connected with the War Office, with which department these transactions aggregated between eighty-five and one hundred million pounds sterling.

It was found possible to arrive at a final settlement with the War Office, covering all matters of a financial nature between that office and the Ministry, O.M.F.C., up to May 31, 1920. This settlement was confirmed by Order in Council of February 16, 1921 (P.C. 408).

While during the war the accounts of the Overseas Forces were kept up to date, and partial settlements were effected from time to time, had no final settlement been reached, as above described, the winding up of the above accounts would have necessitated a large staff on both sides for a considerable period, to examine into the composition of the individual detailed accounts which would arise.

Following upon the conclusion of the negotiations with the War Office, which were carried out in May and June, 1920, the Ministry, Overseas Forces, ceased to function on July 31, 1920. After that date the late Chief of the General Staff, O.M.F. of C. and the late Deputy Paymaster General, O.M.F. of C., became responsible for dealing with all questions which might arise in connection with the administration Overseas (Order in Council P.C. 1705 of 1920). The O.M.F.C. Pay Section continued to function under their direction until November 30, 1920, when it was found possible to finally close out that Section and to absorb any outstanding matters into the Pay Organization of the Department of Militia and Defence.



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The small Pay Detachment, referred to in previous report, which it was found necessary to continue in England, carried on there until March 31, 1921, when it was found possible to close that office, and to arrange for any necessary work to be dealt with through the office of the High Commissioner. On the closing of that office the Pay Department, Overseas, which had necessarily grown to large dimensions during the war, ceased to exist.

In April, 1920, Brigadier General J. G. Langton, who held the appointment of Paymaster General in Canada during the strenuous period of demobilization, was granted leave prior to retirement, and the Director of Pay Services (formerly the Deputy Paymaster General, Overseas) became responsible for the administration of the Pay Services in Canada.

At the end of the period covered by this report, the work of the Pay Services falls conveniently into two main divisions, as under:—

- (1) The section dealing with the Pay Services for the reconstituted Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia.
- (2) The section dealing with questions arising out of the adjustment of the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

The following supplementary reports are submitted in connection with the work which may be considered under these two divisions:—

### (1)

#### Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia

##### *Administration*

The work in connection with the pay of the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia is carried out by the personnel of the R.C.A.P.C., under the jurisdiction of the Director of Pay Services, small staffs under a Senior Officer Pay Services being employed at the Headquarters of each Military District.

At the time the Corps was reorganized, provision was made for a sufficient number of officers and other ranks to efficiently carry out pay duties for the force which was then proposed. Owing to modification of the original proposals it was possible to operate upon a Limited Establishment, although the duties for the period under review were considerably greater than might be anticipated in peace time, due to the reorganization of the entire force, and the work still arising as an aftermath of the war.

In carrying out these duties, as already explained, the Permanent personnel were assisted by certain officers of the C.E.F., who were retained in a temporary capacity, and at the date on which this report closes it is possible to anticipate that the following year will see the final demobilization of all the officers temporarily retained, and a further possible reduction of the number of officers of the R.C.A.P.C., which will place the Corps substantially upon a pre-war basis.

Due partly to the fact that the work of reconstitution of the Permanent Active Militia was not completed until about the middle of the year, the volume of work in connection therewith continued to be heavy.

Revised Pay and Allowance Regulations were published with effect from March 1, 1920, and while substantially satisfactory, it was found necessary to introduce numerous amendments and alterations to conform to practical conditions and this necessitated a good deal of extra work.

In order to conform to the requirements of the Auditor General, the system of accounting for disbursements to troops in Canada by means of pay lists was again put into effect. This system had been discontinued during the war, but was considered the most satisfactory method of accounting in time of peace.



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Considerable work was thrown on the District and Headquarters Pay Staffs through the necessity of compiling Pay Lists for the fiscal year 1920-21, which had not been made up in the regular way due to the changes introduced during the war. This work was carried on in conjunction with the current work which had to be kept up to date.

The preparation and drafting of new forms to conform to the revised Pay and Allowance Regulations was found necessary, and was carried out during the year under review.

A system of audit of Pay Lists somewhat similar to pre-war arrangements was instituted at Militia Headquarters, so as to effect a thorough check upon the disbursements to the Permanent troops, and to constitute a proper safeguard for public funds.

Consequent upon the reorganization of the Permanent Active Militia, a much larger number of officers and soldiers were retired or discharged to pension than would normally be the case, necessitating considerable work in connection with the computation of pensions.

The introduction of the new Pay Regulations, the many changes in personnel and the conditions following upon the war necessitated the reference to Headquarters of many questions which could not be decided in the Districts, thus largely increasing the work of the Headquarters Pay Staff.

*Accounts Militia Headquarters*

On reorganization of the Corps, the title "Assistant Director of Pay Services (Accounts)" referred to in previous report was abolished, and the various District Pay Offices, including the Paymaster Militia Headquarters, now account for funds received under the direction of the Director of Pay Services to the Chief Accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence.

The Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, for the year under review, has been responsible for disbursements on the following accounts:—

- (a) Payment of all pay and allowances for military personnel employed at Militia Headquarters.
- (b) Payments in liquidation of the estates of deceased officers, warrant officers and men.
- (c) Disbursements in connection with the Petawawa Training Camp.
- (d) Payments of adjustments of pay and allowances in the accounts of ex-members of the C.E.F.

During the period April 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921, the Paymaster, Militia Headquarters, issued 22,098 cheques, amounting to \$2,137,150.30, on the following accounts: Pay and Allowances, Headquarters Personnel; War Service Gratuity; Pay Adjustment Account; Estates; Petawawa Camp.

*District Pay Staffs*

During the year under review the work in the District Pay Offices has been heavy, for the reasons previously indicated in this report.

On the reorganization of the R.C.A.P.C. the appointments of Senior Officers Pay Services in the various Districts were filled by officers of the Corps, and as the Pay Staffs in each District are very small it was necessary to exercise the greatest care in the distribution of the personnel, having in view local and other conditions.

Early in the year all war and demobilization pay records, files, ledger sheets, etc., were transferred from the District Pay Offices to Militia Headquarters, so as to centralize the work, and all claims and inquiries in connection with matters appertaining to the C.E.F. were then dealt with from Militia Headquarters. This transfer of documents, etc., entailed considerable work in the Districts, but was carried out satisfactorily.

During the year the District Pay Staffs were greatly reduced, and by the end of the year the services of nearly all the temporary personnel had been dispensed with.



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The undermentioned financial statements, included in Appendix B, covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, will show the expenditure in each District in connection with the Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia:—

- (1) Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts.
- (2) Showing Expenditure by Stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force.
- (3) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
- (4) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.
- (5) Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force.
- (6) Statement of expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of N.C.O's and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure by Stations.

#### *Stores Audit*

Audit of ledger and stock accounts of Ordnance and other receiving and distributing depots accounting for militia stores, clothing and necessities for use of the Department of Militia and Defence, and ledger accounts of officers receiving stores and clothing from the depots to equip the troops, have been carried out during the period under review.

Stock and ledger accounts audited are as follows (clothing accounts Permanent Force monthly, all other accounts annually): Ordnance Depots, Engineer Stores, Armament Stores, Barrack Stores, Mechanical Transport Stores, Water Transport Stores, Medical Stores, Veterinary Stores, Artillery Equipment Accounts, Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Non-Permanent Units; Clothing and Equipment Accounts, Royal Military College; Ammunition and Small Arms Accounts, Rifle Associations; Equipment and Ammunition Accounts, Cadet Corps.

Value of stores and clothing recovered during period 1.4.20 to 31.3.21, as result of Stores Audit Observations on the above accounts—\$71,974.86.

(2)

#### **Canadian Expeditionary Force**

This Section, known as that of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), deals with the following:—

- (1) War Service Gratuity.
  - (2) Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.
  - (3) Working Pay.\*
  - (4) War Loan, and Refund Transportation to soldiers' dependents returning from Overseas.
  - (5) Accounting Section.
  - (6) Voucher and Pay Library.
- (1) *War Service Gratuity.*

War Service Gratuity Subsection is divided as follows:—

- (a) War Service Gratuity to Ex-Members of the C.E.F. and their dependents.

Adjustments under this head are being made on belated applications, and also on claims from soldiers' dependents where the ex-soldier on demobilization did not make application on their behalf. In addition to actual adjustments made, considerable investigation and correspondence are entailed regarding the many claims on which no adjustment is found to be due.



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- (b) Gratuity to dependents of members of the C.E.F., who were killed or died in the service, and to the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died during service with His Majesty's Forces.

Claims for settlement under this head are mainly from the dependents of Canadians who were killed or died on service with the Imperial Forces. With few exceptions in the case of dependents of Members of the C.E.F., it has been possible to effect settlement from reference to the records of this department and of the Board of Pension Commissioners, without the necessity of obtaining individual applications.

- (c) War Service Gratuity to ex-members of His Majesty's Forces (and their dependents) who were domiciled in Canada prior to the war, and who, after discharge from such forces, became resident and domiciled in Canada.

Applications under this heading were still being received at March 31, 1921, at an average rate of eight daily. Special investigation is necessary in these cases. Confirmation of service in His Majesty's Forces, and of the amount of gratuity paid from Imperial funds, has to be obtained from overseas. In many cases also it is necessary to investigate the eligibility of the soldier's dependent.

During the period under review War Service Gratuity was paid to 24,765 individuals, involving an expenditure of \$4,539,019.68.

During the year the War Service Gratuity Subsection handled approximately 73,000 individual files, and approximately 56,000 letters were written in connection therewith.

(2) *Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.*

This Subsection deals with all claims for adjustment on account of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay of ex-soldiers of the C.E.F. for service overseas or in Canada during the war.

During the fiscal year, this Subsection handled approximately 60,000 files, and wrote approximately 44,000 letters in connection therewith. Payments in connection with adjustment of Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay were made through this Section, totalling \$166,601.90.

(3) *Working Pay.*

This Subsection deals with adjustment of Working Pay for personnel of different Units. Some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary evidence properly to adjust claims, and as a result considerable correspondence was entailed.

During the year 1,800 claims were received, one-third of which were found to be admissible under the regulations.

During the period under review this Subsection handled approximately 2,000 files, and wrote approximately 3,500 letters in connection therewith.

(4) *War Loan and Refund of Transportation.*

This Subsection collected and transmitted to the Finance Department all moneys subscribed for Victory Loan by Soldiers in Canada, and members of the Militia Department, during the years 1917-18-19.

During the year under review 68 requisitions for bonds were made to the Department of Finance, and 387 refunds were made on account of uncompleted subscriptions.

This Subsection also investigates claims for refund of transportation on account of the return of soldiers' dependents from overseas.

During the year ending March 31, 1921, 1,047 claims were authorized for payment.

(5) *Accounts.*

This Subsection issues cheques for War Service Gratuity, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, on the authority of the Subsection which investigates the claim.



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In this Subsection the cheques are written, audited and mailed.

Overpayments and classification of debit balances are also dealt with by this Subsection.

For the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, the following transactions were effected:—

Number of Canadian War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	6,275
Number of Imperial War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	30,449
Number of Dependent War Service Gratuity cheques mailed.. ..	14,494
Number of S.A. & A.P. cheques mailed.. .. .	2,141
Total number of cheques mailed.. .. .	53,359
Number of letters despatched as ordinary mail.. .. .	139,136
Number of letters despatched as registered mail.. .. .	7,132
Number of cheques despatched as registered mail.. .. .	53,359
Total number of letters and cheques mailed.. .. .	199,627
Number of letters traced.. .. .	219
Number of files passed through Section.. .. .	91,066

#### (6) *Voucher and Pay Library.*

This Subsection was established to take care of all the vouchers supporting disbursements made through the Department of the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., and supporting disbursements in connection with the C.E.F. in Canada.

It is difficult to convey an idea of the volume and the variety of documents which are being sorted, filed and arranged in this Subsection.

Over 2,000 packing cases were required to ship the documents from England to Canada, occupying an estimated space of 16,000 cubic feet, and weighing approximately 325 tons.

Approximately 60,000,000 separate vouchers support the disbursements made through the Department of the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., including over 5,000,000 cheques, 20,000,000 Acquittance Rolls supporting payments to the soldiers in England and the Field, and 35,000,000 vouchers supporting payments on Miscellaneous accounts.

It is estimated that a total of 25,000,000 paid cheques have been lodged in this Subsection to be filed for ready reference.

It is essential that the documents and vouchers referred to, supporting financial disbursements of every kind, in connection with the war, should be filed and arranged so as to be available for reference at any time, as it is very frequently found necessary to refer to these vouchers in dealing with claims or complaints received from ex-members of the forces.

#### *File Subsection*

During the year a large number of files and other documents were received from the Military Districts, and overseas, for amalgamation and filing with the records held here.

Over 333,000 files and 190,000 Last Pay Certificates from the Districts, and 410,000 files and 160,000 Last Pay Certificates from overseas were dealt with, in addition to filling the daily requisitions for files.

These requisitions showed a steady decline from month to month—the number in April, 1920, being 44,039, falling to 19,050 in January, 1921; the total requisitions for the year being 292,539. In addition, 110,974 letters were received in this Subsection for filing and passing to the appropriate division for further action.

In March, 1921, the files of this Subsection were transferred to the Records Directorate, over 200 tons of documents and 1,240 cabinets being handed over.

#### *Pay Ledger Subsection*

During the year various Ledger Sheets (Pay, S.A. & A.P., etc.) covering the accounts of each individual soldier, were being steadily amalgamated, so that the



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full details of each account should be readily accessible. The Ledger Sheets filed by this Subsection comprised the following:—

Overseas.. . . . .	Ledger sheets	870,742
District.. . . . .	" "	391,440
Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay.. . . . .	" "	1,011,764
War Service Gratuity and Post Discharge Pay.. . . . .	" "	81,517
Dependents' War Service Gratuity.. . . . .	" "	19,329
Clearing Services Command.. . . . .	" "	2,428
Casualty Paymaster.. . . . .	" "	43,849
War Loan.. . . . .	" "	2,240
Insurance.. . . . .	" "	701
Siberian.. . . . .	" "	8,115
Canadian Military Police Corps.. . . . .	" "	920
Special Remittance.. . . . .	" "	22,060
		<hr/>
		2,455,105

In addition the Subsection filled requisitions made by other Subsections which required the ledger sheets for investigation, to the number of 87,377. These documents were also transferred to the Records Directorate in March, 1921.

*Officers' Pay Section*

This Subsection has been operated separately from the Section of the Assistant Director Pay Services (Demobilization), and the work performed is similar to that carried out by the Pay and Allowances, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Subsection previously referred to.

The Subsection deals with inquiries, complaints or questions regarding the pay accounts of officers, respecting their period of service with the forces during the war. Any questions arising in this connection are found to be almost invariably of a complicated nature involving careful investigation and considerable research work.

By March 31, 1921, the work was considerably reduced, but a substantial number of claims were still being received for consideration.

During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, approximately 8,000 letters were despatched by this Subsection, in connection with which it was necessary to refer to approximately 30,000 files.

*Regimental and Canteen Funds*

In connection with this report it may be of interest to refer briefly to the disposal of the Regimental Funds of units which served overseas.

In the case of those units with territorial affiliation, arrangements were made for the transfer of Regimental Funds to local trustees appointed by the units, for administration under trust deeds executed by the units under the arrangements approved by the Governor in Council. Approximately \$580,000 was transferred in this manner.

On demobilization the Regimental Funds of those units which had no territorial connection, having been raised in England or in France, were transferred to the Paymaster General, O.M.F.C., to be held "in trust," and these funds (which amounted to approximately \$300,000) were subsequently transferred to Canada.

In April, 1920, as it was anticipated that it would be some time before these funds were finally disposed of, and in order that a substantial rate of interest might be obtained, war bonds were purchased to the value of \$250,000.

In the month of March, 1921, these bonds, and the balance of accumulated funds aggregating \$56,322.01, were transferred to the custody of the Finance Department, to be held with the Canadians' share of the profits from the Expeditionary Force Canteens in France and the Army Canteens in Great Britain, until the final disposition of such funds is decided.



REPORT OF THE CHIEF ACCOUNTANT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Expenditure

That portion of the expenditure for 1920-21 attributable to the war, shows a marked decrease from that of the previous year, which contained the bulk of demobilization expenditure, and was consequently very heavy. On the other hand the Militia expenditure for 1920-21 has increased over 1919-20, owing mainly to the partial reorganization of the non-permanent units of the Militia and the recruiting up to strength of the Permanent Force. The same remarks apply to revenue funds, and other credits.

The following comparative tables indicate the extent of these differences:—

	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20.. .. .	\$ 4,634,516	\$323,360,987	\$327,995,503
1920-21.. .. .	10,058,625	16,229,764	26,288,389
	<u>*\$5,424,109</u>	<u>†\$307,131,223</u>	<u>†\$301,707,114</u>

\*Increase. †Decrease.

CREDITS				
	Revenue	Militia Votes	War Appropriation	Total
1919-20.. .. .	\$194,820 12	\$ 83,230 67	\$7,776,333 74	\$8,054,384 53
1920-21.. .. .	277,308 93	229,828 27	5,554,191 63	6,061,328 83
	<u>*\$ 82,488 81.</u>	<u>*\$146,597 60</u>	<u>†\$2,222,142 11</u>	<u>†\$1,993,055 70</u>

\*Increase †Decrease.

Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1919-20.. .. .	18,042
Number of deposit receipts to Receiver General received and taken to account, 1920-21.. .. .	14,506

The following statements of expenditure and revenue will be found in Appendix A:—

- (1) Appropriation Accounts Militia Votes, 1920-21.
- (2) Militia Revenue, 1920-21.
- (3) Comparative statement of expenditure for ten years from 1911-12 to 1920-21.
- (4) Expenditure on account of Demobilization Appropriation, 1920-21.
- (5) Expenditure on account of War and Demobilization Appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1921.

Volume of Work

The above figures alone do not give an accurate indication of the volume of work, owing to the fact that a great deal of subsequent work is necessary in connection with expenditure for previous years.

As an instance, interest on the value of all goods sold or services rendered to or on behalf of the Imperial Government involves a computation on each individual detailed entry in these accounts from the date the service was rendered to the date of final settlement. These accounts aggregate some eighteen millions of dollars.

The adjustment of accounts after the war is a slow process, and particularly so with those rendered against other Governments, as in most of such cases adjustments



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have to be effected by correspondence. Some of the larger accounts are those against the Imperial Government for Royal Air Force, Siberian Expedition, Polish Falcons, Chinese Coolies, etc., running into many millions. The British Ministry of Shipping have rendered statements of account against Canada for ocean transportation of the Canadian troops on demobilization, aggregating about eighteen million dollars, on which payments have been made of fourteen million dollars, the balance being withheld pending audit of vouchers in detail.

Large quantities of surplus stores have been sold; this branch being responsible for the collections and the necessary book-keeping and correspondence. The total proceeds of sales for the year on this account were \$3,258,250.71.

Many other accounts are still to be settled, so that a considerable further period will be required before the work of this branch returns to its normal proportions and the staff can be reduced accordingly.

*Transport and Freight Claims*

Order in Council P.C. 179 and amending orders provide for the refund of passage money to soldiers' dependents returning from overseas, and cover some 17,000 persons estimated to have about 12,000 claims, of which 8,087 claims have been paid. Claims are being received and dealt with promptly.

During the year railway accounts were numerous and for large amounts, owing chiefly to demobilization and to reorganization and transfers of station of units of the Permanent Force. Claims are usually three or four months in arrears in being rendered. The outstanding accounts with all the railway lines March 31, 1921, aggregated \$440,808.52.

The steamship accounts of the individual lines have been reduced to comparatively small proportions. There is, however, the account for ocean transportation with the British Ministry of Shipping, above mentioned, totalling slightly under eighteen million dollars, on which payments of over fourteen million dollars have been made. Before the balance is paid it will be necessary for an auditor to go to London and audit the detailed accounts, which the British Ministry of Shipping are holding there for inspection.

Claims for loss and damage to shipments are continually made, and are followed up to insure that satisfactory settlement is received in due course.

*Recoverable Accounts*

During the period under review, in addition to recoverable accounts amounting to \$6,102,405.72 having been dealt with as indicated below, the efforts of this section were mainly directed in answering audit observations, and supplying additional particulars respecting items in accounts previously rendered. This work involved careful research of documents and paylists and considerable correspondence.

Amounts debited to Imperial Government by transfer through the Department of Finance, which operates a reciprocal account with the Imperial Treasury:—

Royal Air Force.. . . .	\$ 455,220 52
Imperial Naval Account.. . . .	2,963 55
Serbian account.. . . .	301 34
Chinese coolies.. . . .	507,252 54
Siberian account.. . . .	4,020,797 02
Mechanical Transport.. . . .	48,316 88
Montenegrin Reservists.. . . .	66,940 67
Railway construction.. . . .	261,746 85
	<hr/>
	\$ 5,363,539 37
Other recoverable accounts.. . . .	738,866 35
	<hr/>
	\$6,102,405 72



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The amount of payments actually received, exclusive of advices of payments to Finance Department, on behalf of this department, totalled \$1,032,010.06.

The undernoted accounts were rendered during the year but were outstanding and in course of adjustment as at March 31, 1921:—

Australian Government.. . . .	\$ 320 13
Chinese Coolies.. . . .	1,600 00
Czecho-Slovaks.. . . .	38,499 09
Polish account.. . . .	704,849 92
Imperial pension account.. . . .	114,895 83
Imperial Naval.. . . .	43 42
Internment operations.. . . .	96 23
Indian Affairs.. . . .	24,630 00
Imperial War Graves Commission.. . . .	6,258 03
Mesopotamia Engineers.. . . .	27 80
Naval Service.. . . .	3,290 00
New Zealand Government.. . . .	327 50
Newfoundland Government.. . . .	7,135 12
Pension Commissioners.. . . .	2 32
Royal Air Force.. . . .	156,069 87
Russian Government.. . . .	55,608 07*
St. Lucia account.. . . .	35,016 33
United States Government.. . . .	163 91
	<hr/>
	\$1,148,743 57

\*Account rendered in July, 1915, and resubmitted to High Commissioner during 1920-21, owing to reports that present Government might assume the liability of the late Imperial Russian Government.

### *Mechanical Book-keeping Machines*

During the fiscal year 1920-21, a careful investigation was made into the merits of mechanical book-keeping machines, and their adaptability to certain classes of departmental book-keeping. As a result of this investigation, two ledger posting machines were purchased mainly for use in connection with the recording, in a comprehensive manner, of the expenditure under the different votes. The installation of these machines has resulted in the saving of the salaries of two employees, as prior to the war the accounting work now done with the machines required the services of four clerks. In addition, the entries are now proved daily and the total expenditure under any vote in any district, as well as the total expenditure under any vote for all districts, is available at any time. Under the old system the latter was not obtainable, without considerable trouble and delay, except at the close of a month.

These machines have also been used in conjunction with the addressograph installed in the previous year, in the compilation of pay lists for the Permanent Civil Staff, and in posting the individual pay accounts of the Permanent Civil Staff of the department.



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## REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

Submitted herewith is a report on the work of the Registration Office, and the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:

### Registration Office

	1919-20		1920-21		Decrease Central Registry
	Central Registry	Overseas Section (a)	Central Registry	Overseas Section	
Files charged out.....	681,800	3,525	523,629	64,150	158,171
Incoming files recorded or passed.....	1,089,021	293,439	871,871	541,073	217,150
Files handled but not issued.....		393,097		633,885	
Loose papers received.....	561,000		398,814	498	162,186
Files created .....	59,361	171,490	51,932	143,889	7,429
(b) Estates Branch files combined.....				60,000	
Total files handled.....	2,391,182	861,551	1,846,246	1,443,495	544,936

(a) The Overseas Section, which was organized to deal with correspondence files created by the Overseas Military Forces of Canada, overseas, only commenced operations on September 8, 1919.

(b) The special files dealing with the Estates of deceased soldiers are being amalgamated, for convenience, with the general correspondence files relating to these soldiers.

### Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division

Statistical statement showing work and expenditure by the Printing, Stationery and Contingencies Division:—

	1919-20	1920-21	Increase or Decrease
Printing Requisitions, issued.....	764	526	238 dec.
Stationery Requisitions issued.....	2,172	1,527	645 dec.
Proceeds of sales of military books.....	\$ 150 27	\$ 38 68	\$ 111 59 dec.
Expenditure for Printing.....	147,664 09	69,665 41	77,998 68 dec.
Expenditure for stationery.....	181,310 84	59,479 57	121,831 27 dec.
Express & Freight.....	9,001 42	7,571 76	1,429 66 dec.



APPENDIX A

- The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1921, showing:
- 1. Appropriation accounts, 1920-21.
  - 2. Militia and Defence revenue.
  - 3. Comparative statement of expenditure for the ten years, 1911-12 to 1920-21.
  - 4. Demobilization appropriation expenditure 1920-21.
  - 5. Expenditure on account of war and demobilization appropriations, August, 1914, to March 31, 1921.

STATEMENT No. 1—Appropriation Accounts 1920-21

Appropriation	Amount of Grant	Expenditure	Grant Unused	Grant Exceeded
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Allowances, Active Militia . . .	120,000 00	75,418 04	44,581 96	
Annual drill . . . . .	1,500,000 00	481,027 13	1,018,972 87	
Cadet Services . . . . .	390,000 00	230,288 23	159,711 77	
Clothing and necessities . . . . .	60,000 00	31,410 92	28,589 08	
Contingencies . . . . .	50,000 00	38,461 22	11,538 78	
Customs dues . . . . .	50,000 00	19,788 40	30,211 60	
Departmental Library . . . . .	1,000 00	846 21	153 79	
Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay . . . . .	258,112 00	174,349 54	83,762 46	
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec . . . . .	532,512 00	463,073 26	69,438 74	
Engineer Services and Works . . . . .	705,000 00	575,518 16	129,481 84	
Grants to associations and bands . . . . .	105,000 00	64,535 69	40,464 31	
Headquarters and district staffs . . . . .	345,600 00	292,830 96	52,769 04	
Maintenance of military properties . . . . .	200,000 00	221,046 57		21,046 57
Ordnance arms, lands, etc. . . . .	100,000 00	69,596 97	30,403 03	
Permanent Force . . . . .	6,500,000 00	5,705,735 53	794,264 47	
Printing and stationery . . . . .	70,000 00	75,205 75		5,205 75
Royal Military College . . . . .	319,819 00	321,308 94		1,489 94
Salaries and wages . . . . .	331,463 00	291,741 48	39,721 52	
Schools of Instruction . . . . .	150,000 00	21,958 07	128,041 93	
Topographic Surveys . . . . .	45,000 00	45,124 99		124 99
Transport and freight . . . . .	300,000 00	315,442 90		15,442 90
Training Areas . . . . .	30,000 00	10,611 90	19,388 10	
Warlike stores . . . . .	400,000 00	361,303 13	38,696 87	
Special Votes—				
Battlefields Memorials, Nos. 325 and 552 . . . . .	260,000 00	164,756 21	95,243 79	
Gratuities, Nos. 391 and 467 . . . . .	6,129 78	6,129 78		
Civil Pensions, No. 390 . . . . .	1,115 42	1,115 42		
Total Militia Expenditures . . . . .	12,830,751 20	10,058,625 40	2,815,435 95	43,310 15
Demobilization appropriation . . . . .	38,250,900 00	16,229,764 45	22,021,135 55	
Total . . . . .	51,081,651 20	26,288,389 85	24,836,571 50	43,310 15
Special account—Regimental funds . . . . .		5,081 91		

Properties Sold	Balance of proceeds of sale brought forward from 1919-20	Expenditure 1920-21	Balance of proceeds of sale to be carried forward to 1921-22
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Barracks site, Toronto . . . . .	*2,144 14	144 15	1,999 99
St. Helens Island, Montreal . . . . .	19,783 10	Nil	19,783 10
Fort Osborne Barracks Site, Winnipeg . . . . .	62,947 27	Nil	62,947 27
	84,874 51	144 15	84,730 36

\*\$1,999.99 omitted from 1919-20 statement.



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## STATEMENT No. 2.—Revenue, 1920-21

Advertisements.. . . . .	\$ 198 75
Sales of ammunition.. . . . .	699 94
Sales of stores and clothing (not including surplus war stores).. . .	25,235 35
Sales of books and maps.. . . . .	2,888 23
Sales of cast horses.. . . . .	4,456 00
Sales of military properties (old buildings, etc.).. . . . .	8,963 90
Rents of military properties.. . . . .	16,390 23
Receipts for barrack damages.. . . . .	675 90
Discharges by purchase.. . . . .	13,029 18
Refunds in respect of previous year's expenditure.. . . . .	7,597 51
Insurance <i>re</i> loss of S.S. <i>Beryl</i> .. . . . .	5,136 88
Medals and ribbons.. . . . .	18 51
	<hr/>
	\$ 85,290 38
Pensions, 1901 Act, deductions.. . . . .	120,386 47
Royal Military College, Cadet fees and supplies.. . . . .	70,107 39
	<hr/>
	\$275,784 24
Conscience money.. . . . .	13 80
Premium discount and exchange.. . . . .	1,364 08
Interest on deposit at Bank Montreal, London, Eng... . . . .	146 81
	<hr/>
	\$277,308 93



STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years, 1911-12 to 1920-21.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Allowances for drill instruction, care of arms and postage	83,867	85,474	101,904	66,513	68,643	45,573	70,794	51,283	91,214	75,418
Annual drill.....	1,169,068	1,719,257	1,830,034	1,875,944					34,059	481,027
Cadet Corps.....	35,947	93,723	392,207	327,679	84,972	80,311	90,771	68,770	74,414	230,288
Clothing and necessities.....	475,175	508,788	699,572	510,810		39,191				31,411
Contingencies, including Guards of Honour, Escorts and Salutes.....	39,920	47,674	49,957	36,557	31,670	23,214	16,344	5,338	8,762	38,461
Customs dues.....	143,069	38,424	47,630	115,791	26,004	68,780	2,212			19,788
Departmental Library.....	975	1,010	1,055	1,113	985	641	615	1,043	974	846
Dominion Arsenals.....	236,790	325,863	358,315	265,262	299,678	29,924				637,423
Engineer Services.....	487,222	791,895	1,452,729	1,111,196	690,755	395,895	361,529	301,144	319,486	575,518
Grants towards construction of City Regimental Armour-ies.....		12,600								
Grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and to Regimental Bands.....	56,270	64,315	79,506	73,605	47,878	7,981	10,258	2,549	27,928	64,536
Gratuities and Compassionate Allowances.....	2,551	2,170	4,300	15,190	500			1,002	3,326	
Maintenance of military properties.....	80,937	88,925	107,214	209,231	175,053	164,166	173,344	101,352	120,962	221,047
Pay of Inspector General and Military Members of Mil-itia (Council (Statutory).....	21,606	21,600	21,600	15,161	18,450	18,290	18,152	18,010	18,010	
Pay of Headquarters Staff.....	66,178	78,617	74,002	72,039	74,956	84,766	93,998	103,154	127,844	292,831
Pay of Division and District Staffs.....	99,390	115,844	123,772	107,410	109,241	123,536	112,397	113,693	161,599	
Permanent Force-Pay, provisions and supplies.....	1,916,636	2,200,183	2,198,453	2,114,493	2,116,245	2,396,183	2,297,228	1,947,304	3,088,691	5,705,736
Printing and Stationery.....	53,489	59,828	72,269	69,880	70,000	70,000	69,871	61,667	52,391	75,206
Royal Military College.....	134,949	131,241	149,039	153,987	135,685	147,576	162,293	201,885	219,169	321,309
Salaries and wages of Civil Employees.....	155,645	160,700	197,823	243,936	232,797	205,801	232,913	210,066	197,459	291,741
Schools of Instruction, pay of Active Militia attending	70,041	77,765	97,847	164,669	178,898	81,384	7,899			21,958
Topographical Survey.....	24,714	35,055	39,059	35,038	25,440	31,274	31,40	31,082	40,522	45,125
Transport and freight.....	138,230	175,034	199,217	208,774	60,567	43,923	41,366	16,698	24,854	315,443
Warlike Stores.....	531,392	683,680	703,375	496,867		15,753				361,303
Coronation Contingents.....	134,835				233,085		68,838	4,643	5,041	10,612
Training Areas.....		17,202	6,508	234,592		224,623	22,670	190,371	15,731	172,001
Miscellaneous small votes.....	21,047									
Expenditure under the six following sub-heads was charged to Capital Account up to 1909-10 inclusive, and to Revenue since then—										
Ordnance, Ammunition, Tents, Wagons, and Equip-ment, generally excepting Clothing, Saddlery and Harness.....	649,276	572,486	967,804	593,167	4,084	57,504	6,058	9,752	1,278	69,597



STATEMENT No. 3.—Comparative Statement of Expenditure for the Ten Years, 1911-12 to 1920-21—Con.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Saddlery and harness.....	6,713	912	103,732	146,066						
Clothing-Reserve stock and outfitting new suits.....	110,468	100,060	217,419	219,077						
Ross rifles, spare parts, bayonets, scabbards, arm chests and inspection.....	419,937	552,073	640,613	478,513						
Dominion Arsenal, for reserve ammunition.....	183,703	341,208	51,237	29,216						
Lands and construction of new Rifle Ranges.....										
Total Ordnance, Equipment, Lands, etc.....	1,370,097	1,566,709	1,980,805	1,466,069						69,597
Consolidated Revenue, Workmen's Compensation Act..								1,148	1,411	
Total Militia expenditure .....	7,579,884	9,112,376	10,998,162	9,991,817	4,681,502	4,301,785	3,887,828	3,444,934	4,634,516	10,058,625
War expenditure.....				53,176,614	160,433,416	298,291,031	316,669,785	377,120,138	323,330,987	16,229,764
Aid to Civil Power (Statutory and recoverable from municipalities).....	716	78	187,857	68,800						
Toronto Barracks, Special Account.....	2,012	148,880	45	87,768	25					144
Winnipeg Barracks, Special Account.....		137,053								
Point St. Charles Armoury.....		180,000								
Montreal Barrack Site.....		940	221,849	19,722						
Transferred from Public Works Department.....	137,251	146,718	157,137	168,545	172,534	173,798	183,448	189,578	202,459	212,732
Civil Government Salaries.....	11,962	22,029	27,997	20,216	28,351	19,488	3,199	18,255	18,996	19,837
Civil Government Contingencies.....										
Total Civil Government.....	149,214	168,747	185,134	188,761	200,885	193,286	186,647	207,833	221,455	232,599
Revenue Received—										
Militia.....	59,829	51,359	36,641	64,831	192,390	90,164	18,228	35,955		86,815
Casual.....	1,806	2,691	1,790	1,625	41,318	11,919	2,072	3,795	87,867	70,107
Royal Military College.....	34,286	36,785	36,817	32,047	35,112	41,646	39,177	54,428	53,596	70,107
Pension Act, 1901 .....	25,209	28,393	30,714	27,282	23,513	25,495	26,877	23,841	47,979	120,387
Fines and Forfeitures .....									5,375	
Total Revenues.....	121,130	119,228	105,962	125,785	292,273	169,251	86,354	118,019	191,829	277,399



STATEMENT No. 4.- Demobilization Appropriation—Statement of Expenditure in Canada and Overseas for the Year Ended March 31, 1921.

Particulars	Expended in Canada		Expended Overseas	Total		
	Debit	*Credit		Debits	*Credits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Clothing (except boots) . . . . .						
Boots and repairs to boots . . . . .			43,405 19	31,627 40		
Necessaries (kit bags and articles of kit) . . . . .	12,909 59		2,654 94	15,564 53		
Accoutrements . . . . .					1,286 91	
Saddlery and horse equipment . . . . .					717 11	
Motor trucks, ambulances and other vehicles . . . . .					10,780 83	
Ross Rifle Co. appropriation . . . . .					46,395 70	
Dominion Rifle Factory . . . . .	7,740 81			7,740 81	29,464 41	
Machine guns and spare parts . . . . .						51 02
Stores (furniture, bedding, utensils, etc.) . . . . .			174,247 95		2,436,458 53	
Total for equipment . . . . .	20,650 40		220,308 08	54,932 74	2,525,154 51	
					54,932 74	
			220,308 08		2,470,221 77	
Dominion Arsenal—Supplies, Lindsay . . . . .	624 05			624 05		
Dominion Cartridge Co.—Ammunition . . . . .	211 44			211 44		
Ammunition from other sources . . . . .	48,326 44			48,326 44		
Total for ammunition . . . . .	49,161 93			49,161 93		
Borden Camp and Long Branch—Land and buildings . . . . .						100 00
Total for land and buildings . . . . .						100 00
Pay and allowances (includes subsistence, rations and assigned pay) . . . . .	7,715,461 92		294,611 34	8,010,073 26		
Separation allowances . . . . .	376,255 48		74,092 11	450,347 59		
War service gratuities . . . . .	4,539,019 68		68,628 09	4,607,647 77		
Outfit allowances . . . . .	3,140 00		2,788 19	5,928 19		
Engineer services and works . . . . .	515,252 45		56,780 75	572,033 20		
Drugs and surgical instruments . . . . .			6,889 92			109,547 62
Travelling and transport (ocean) . . . . .	347,321 20			347,321 20		
Travelling and transport (land) . . . . .	1,066,969 72		437,225 08	1,504,194 80		
Forage and stabling . . . . .	16,407 53			16,407 53		



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Pay of civil employees . . . . .	1,619,718 84			49,580 59	1,669,299 43
Rent, water, fuel and light . . . . .	249,989 86			16,504 32	266,494 18
Funeral expenses . . . . .	3,538 56				3,538 56
Medical and dental services . . . . .	236,221 77				236,221 77
Telegrams, telephones (including rental), cablegrams and postage . . . . .	43,506 27			176,034 05	219,540 32
Printing and stationery . . . . .	46,020 15			19,094 31	65,114 46
Customs dues . . . . .			4,355 48		4,355 48
Last Post Fund . . . . .	1,876 93				1,876 93
British and Foreign Governments, recoverable . . . . .			1,164,113 39		1,164,113 39
Conservancy and contingencies . . . . .	125,881 18			267,672 65	393,553 83
Unitemized expenditure overseas . . . . .				1,559,347 76	1,559,347 76
Total . . . . .	16,906,581 54	1,284,906 41		3,029,249 16	19,928,940 78
Less credits . . . . .	1,284,906 41				1,278,016 49
Net expenditure for miscellaneous payments . . . . .	15,621,675 13			3,029,249 16	18,650,924 29
Total for year . . . . .	12,980,207 21			3,249,557 24	16,229,764 45
Expended prior to April 1, 1919 . . . . .	932,973,633 63			596,078,336 85	1,529,051,970 48
Total . . . . .	945,953,840 84			599,327,894 09	1,545,281,734 93

\*This is a net statement and the amounts shown under "Debits" and "Credits" respectively denote the excess of the one over the other.



STATEMENT No. 5.—War and Demobilization Expenditure, August, 1914 to March 31, 1921.

Month and Year	Canada		Overseas		Total	
	Debits		Credits		Debits	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
April, 1920.....	748,066	73	.....	.....	912,934	12
May, 1920.....	1,277,706	82	.....	.....	1,459,397	57
June, 1920.....	1,623,162	43	.....	.....	1,900,295	73
July, 1920.....	2,118,236	90	.....	.....	2,266,518	84
August, 1920.....	1,487,376	59	.....	.....	1,684,983	87
September, 1920.....	760,079	95	.....	.....	972,770	31
October, 1920.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	334,865 74
November, 1920.....	405,769	30	.....	.....	513,642	45
December, 1920.....	801,494	74	.....	.....	856,180	57
January, 1921.....	477,415	52	.....	.....	537,790	52
February, 1921.....	336,930	19	.....	100,750 38	236,179	81
March, 1921 (†).....	3 514,487	79	.....	.....	5,133,936	40
Less credits.....	13,550,726	96	.....	.....	16,564,630	19
	570,519	75	.....	.....	334,865	74
Total, April, 1920, to March, 1921.....	12,980,207	21	.....	.....	16,229,764	45
Total, August, 1914, to March, 1920.....	932,973,633	63	.....	.....	1,529,051,970	48
	945,953,840	81	.....	.....	1,545,281,734	93

\*Includes \$1,559 347.76 unitemized expenditure for the year.  
†The expenditure for this month included \$7,300,000 paid to the British Government for the transportation of troops, but the receipts aggregated approximately \$4,000,000.



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## APPENDIX B

The following are statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, showing:

1. Allowances paid to the Active Militia in the various districts.
2. Statement of expenditure, by stations, on account of pay and allowances of the Permanent Force.
3. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force.
4. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of the Permanent Force, with details of expenditure, by stations.
5. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.O's. and men of the Permanent Force.
6. Statement of expenditure on account of pay and allowances of N.C.Os. and men of the Permanent Force with details of expenditure, by stations.



STATEMENT No. 1.—Allowances paid to Active Militia in the various Districts during the Fiscal Year, 1920-21.

Military Districts		Command pay and Drill Instruction	Care of Arms	Postage and Stationery	Signallers Gratuities Bonuses and Musketry Prizes	Efficiency Grants C.O.T.C.	Refund for Stores charged as deficient or returned	Gross Amount	Less deductions and Deficien- cies	Net Expendi- ture
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Military District No.	1	5,375 33	1,415 00	1,159 35	306 96			8,256 64		8,256 64
"	2	1,769 58	996 83	166 00	188 00			3,120 41		3,120 41
"	3	8,889 65	1,580 59	1,536 59	332 00			12,338 83		12,338 83
"	4	12,712 02	40 00	37 50	323 00			13,112 52		13,112 52
"	5	4,053 53	125 81	464 25	54 00			4,697 59		4,697 59
"	6	4,218 54	212 57	1,395 80		21 00		5,850 91		5,850 91
"	7	3,362 63	587 14	797 00	349 00	125 00		5,220 77		5,220 77
"	10	3,781 20	460 00	764 00	146 00			5,151 20		5,151 20
"	11	5,881 30	545 00		225 00			6,651 30		6,651 30
"	12	4,788 62	679 40	1,076 12	294 00			6,838 14		6,838 14
"	13	2,838 40	340 00	804 50	246 12			4,229 02	49 29	4,179 73
Total.....		57,670 80	6,982 34	8,201 11	2,461 08	149 00		75,467 33	49 29	75,418 04



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## STATEMENT No. 2.—Showing expenditure by stations on account of Pay and Allowances of the Permanent Force for the year 1920-21

Stations	Pay and Allowances, Officers and Warrant Officers	Pay and Allowances, N.C.O's and Men	Total Pay and Allowances
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
London, Ont. ....	116,580 56	171,799 67	288,380 23
Toronto, Ont. ....	201,405 50	363,431 28	564,836 78
Kingston, Ont. ....	196,350 21	311,273 74	507,623 95
Ottawa, Ont. ....	253,245 43	323,249 13	576,494 56
Montreal, Que. ....	146,325 80	291,816 19	438,141 99
Quebec, Que. ....	158,428 72	288,175 26	446,603 98
Halifax, N.S. ....	263,594 94	442,451 97	706,046 91
St. John, N.B. ....	48,787 99	51,741 83	100,529 82
Winnipeg, Man. ....	117,058 46	212,819 08	329,877 54
Victoria, B.C. ....	149,603 34	193,135 30	343,038 64
Regina, Sask. ....	42,075 98	45,930 54	88,006 52
Calgary, Alta. ....	76,862 88	129,616 78	206,479 66
Abroad. ....			
	1,770,319 81	2,825,740 77	4,596,060 58



STATEMENT No. 3.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances of Officers and Warrant Officers of Permanent Force for Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances	Total Pay and Allowances	Deduct Charges credited to the Public and Refunds	Net Expenditure					
	Ordinary	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependents										
							\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Royal Canadian Dragoons	57,018	68	3,642	21	4,301	48	316	72	7,486	45	15,746	86	72,765	54	71,054	43
Lord Strathcona's Horse, R.C.	41,469	59	4,455	15	4,208	42	6	50	4,999	79	13,699	86	55,169	45	52,782	83
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery	93,209	31	8,304	48	9,229	10	174	99	11,997	50	29,706	07	122,915	38	118,877	92
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery	123,591	26	8,038	59	9,991	24	17	35	15,485	27	33,535	45	157,126	71	152,057	77
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade	52,339	09	4,585	63	4,521	63	616	02	6,689	03	16,412	31	68,751	40	68,471	62
Royal Canadian Engineers	157,022	36	12,578	92	12,083	47	920	43	20,696	56	46,279	38	203,301	74	197,175	96
Royal Canadian Regiment	102,802	66	9,466	14	8,977	89	7,418	45	14,108	24	39,970	72	142,773	38	138,853	28
Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry	60,919	92	2,268	53	4,845	98	216	25	6,209	68	13,540	41	74,460	36	74,061	72
The Royal 22nd Regiment	24,406	19	1,545	37	1,957	40	116	66	1,313	04	4,932	47	29,338	66	29,215	75
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps	120,414	28	11,957	47	9,630	45	212	12	17,787	84	39,617	88	160,032	16	156,272	41
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps	82,424	32	8,665	00	5,980	63	264	36	8,642	65	23,552	58	105,976	90	102,037	63
Royal Canadian Veterinary Corps	22,052	97	2,892	24	1,833	47	2	00	3,429	40	8,157	11	30,210	08	29,696	70
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps	200,135	88	19,192	14	19,588	33	1,115	18	32,050	05	71,945	70	272,081	58	265,633	63
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps	86,755	10	9,259	50	7,170	07	499	06	11,782	17	28,710	80	115,165	90	113,262	37
Corps of Military Staff Clerks	59,735	67	7,131	42	6,504	18	210	99	10,650	81	21,497	40	84,233	07	82,297	86
Canadian School of Signalling	10,203	03	964	70	890	47	1	25	1,035	41	2,891	83	13,094	86	13,029	73
Canadian School of Musketry	12,952	85	1,756	64	1,380	20	67	86	1,840	14	5,044	84	17,997	69	17,880	69
Instructional Cadre	52,922	98	4,834	69	6,991	50	216	10	9,276	80	21,319	00	74,241	98	73,190	20
Miscellaneous	12,379	63	876	30	409	32	105	32	696	74	2,087	68	14,467	31	14,467	31
	1,372,755	77	122,415	03	120,528	23	12,497	55	186,177	57	441,648	38	1,814,404	15	1,770,319	81







STATEMENT No. 5.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE BY CORPS

Corps	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances	Total pay and Allowances		Credits to Public and Refunds	Net Expend. Amount paid
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters	Rations	Other	Dependent						
							\$		c.	\$		
Royal Canadian Dragoons.....	193,785 40		5,441 70	7,157 90		12,470 64	25,070 24	218,855 64	14,780 07	204,075 57		
Lord Strathcona's Horse R.C.....	128,133 87		3,571 05	5,456 50		6,295 50	15,323 05	143,456 92	8,763 01	134,693 91		
Royal Canadian Artillery.....												
Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.....	155,753 73		8,557 50	11,990 08		14,135 45	34,683 03	190,436 76	6,825 40	183,611 36		
Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery.....	253,482 56		14,110 60	14,988 75		24,482 08	53,581 43	307,063 99	6,029 23	301,034 76		
Royal Canadian Machine Gun Brigade.....	71,147 21		2,038 60	1,822 48		3,516 31	7,377 39	78,524 60	5,887 75	72,636 85		
Royal Canadian Engineers.....	156,645 21		10,802 05	14,087 50	15 25	20,112 92	45,017 72	201,662 93	10,887 75	190,775 18		
Royal Canadian Regiment.....	321,364 78		5,716 45	9,114 00		17,969 95	32,800 40	354,165 18	41,440 49	312,724 69		
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.....	148,992 01		1,278 20	2,344 50		7,221 02	10,843 72	159,835 73	7,351 69	152,484 04		
The Royal 22nd Regiment.....	98,861 46		2,970 40	2,661 50		4,430 74	10,062 64	108,924 10	9,115 32	99,808 78		
Royal Canadian Army Service Corps.....	229,117 59		26,031 75	35,223 60		39,253 97	100,509 32	329,626 91	23,303 27	306,323 64		
Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.....	39,746 99		4,746 65	5,945 30		7,391 11	18,083 06	57,830 05	870 79	56,959 26		
Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.....	9,848 48		1,131 90	1,508 00		1,709 43	4,349 33	14,197 81	441 65	13,756 16		
Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps.....	346,917 40		49,310 05	68,581 50		66,939 21	184,830 76	531,748 16	12,760 82	518,987 34		
Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps.....	36,247 70		5,068 97	5,853 00		6,628 84	17,550 81	53,798 51	590 47	53,208 04		
Corps of Military Staff Clerks.....	148,570 83		19,307 85	26,704 20		26,940 47	72,952 52	221,523 35	15,588 01	205,935 34		
Instructional Cadre.....	7,223 84		934 80	1,267 00	25	1,154 62	3,356 67	10,580 51	93 73	10,486 78		
School of Musketry.....	755 85		86 10	123 00		133 28	342 38	1,098 23		1,098 23		
Canadian School of Signalers.....	5,470 03		700 65	989 00		651 71	2,341 36	7,811 39	670 55	7,140 84		
	2,352,064 94		161,805 27	215,817 81	15 50	261,437 25	639,075 83	2,991,140 77	165,400 00	2,825,740 77		



STATEMENT No. 6.—Statement of Expenditure on account of Pay and Allowances, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Permanent Force for the Year ending March 31, 1921

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE AT EACH STATION

Military Districts	Pay		Allowances					Total Allowances		Total Pay and Allowances		Credits to Public and Refunds		Net Expend. Amount paid.		
	Regimental	Abroad	Quarters		Rations		Other		Dependent		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.						
No. 1, London, Ont.....	146,331 41		6,698 95	10,738 00		14,911 17	50		32,348 62	178,680 03	6,880 36	171,799 67				
" 2, Toronto, Ont.....	312,376 02		18,440 05	22,268 75		27,216 39			67,925 19	380,301 21	16,869 93	363,431 28				
" 3, Kingston, Ont.....	251,183 48		20,898 91	27,982 56		29,693 61			78,575 08	329,758 56	18,484 82	311,273 74				
Militia Headquarters, Ottawa.....	208,900 51		31,181 75	44,596 00	1 50	47,005 68			122,784 93	331,685 44	8,436 31	323,249 13				
No. 4, Montreal, Que.....	280,173 99		11,599 20	16,699 70	50	20,925 69			49,225 09	329,399 08	37,582 89	291,816 19				
" 5, Quebec, Que.....	244,805 96		16,081 05	20,165 80	50	23,662 86			59,915 21	304,721 17	16,545 91	288,175 26				
" 6, Halifax, N.S.....	375,373 50		21,399 29	22,790 30		43,854 43			88,044 02	463,417 52	20,965 55	442,451 97				
" 7, St. John, N.B.....	35,342 68		5,386 70	7,680 50	1 50	4,304 24			17,372 94	52,715 62	973 79	51,741 83				
" 10, Winnipeg, Man.....	197,486 18		7,252 60	13,379 50		13,823 74			34,455 84	231,942 02	19,122 94	212,819 08				
" 11, Victoria, B.C.....	162,580 93		10,482 90	12,680 20	4 50	19,213 01			42,380 61	204,961 54	11,526 24	193,435 30				
" 12, Regina, Sask.....	32,982 28		4,631 97	6,722 00	75	5,125 52			16,480 24	49,462 52	3,531 98	45,930 54				
" 13, Calgary, Alta.....	104,528 00		7,751 90	10,114 50	75	11,700 91			29,568 06	134,096 06	4,479 28	129,616 78				
	2,352,064 94		161,805 27	215,817 81	15 50	261,437 25			639,075 83	2,991,140 77	165,400 00	2,825,740 77				



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## APPENDIX C

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

## PERMANENT FORCE

The Permanent Force is well trained throughout. Officers and non-commissioned officers are efficient and hardworking and with but few exceptions have overseas service.

War games have been efficiently carried out and drill and manoeuvre practised so far as winter weather permitted.

Discipline and interior economy is now good.

Owing to lack of peace training by a number of officers, and, also, on account of unsuitable men having been enlisted as recruits, a number of units were weak on these two points but are now satisfactory. I found one small unit not up to standard, for which a very inferior barracks, in which it was quartered, was, in my opinion, largely responsible.

The provision of sanitary and up to date barracks is, in my opinion, the most urgent need of the Permanent Force, to-day.

I cannot too strongly recommend that barracks should be built, or provided, at the earliest moment in the vicinity of Montreal, for the Royal Canadian Regiment; Toronto for the Royal Canadian Dragoons, the Royal Canadian Regiment and the Permanent Machine Gun Corps; Calgary, for Lord Strathcona's Horse; Vancouver, for the Permanent Force to be stationed there.

It is most important that the Armoury at Calgary should be vacated by Headquarters Military District No. 13, and by "B" Squadron, Lord Strathcona's Horse, at the earliest moment in order to release the building for Active Militia units for which it was built, and in the case of Lord Strathcona's Horse for the added reason that the Armouries are most unsuitable for Barracks, mainly for the reason that the barrack rooms are unsuitable and below the ground level.

## FORTRESSES AT HALIFAX AND ESQUIMALT

Both at Halifax and Esquimalt I found the armament in excellent condition and well kept. All arms of the service were clean, well turned out, and efficient in their duties, both for manning the guns and lights.

The ammunition at all forts had been thoroughly overhauled and put into workable shape.

## ACTIVE (NON-PERMANENT) MILITIA

In reporting upon the Active Militia for the year ending March 31, 1921, the following points should be borne in mind:—

(a) There was no training in camp for Active Militia during the summer of 1920.

(b) Units of Active Militia organized since the termination of the war made generally but little real progress until the early spring of this year.

The result of my inspections during January, February, and March have been, in view of the number of units still in process of reorganization, generally satisfactory.

Because of reorganization being so recent in many units, and still in process in others, my inspections during the past year were carried out with a view to assisting the units just come into being, and were not critical, as they would have been during a normal period.



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I found the esprit to be very high throughout, though the strength in personnel in training varied greatly in different Military Districts.

The great majority of officers have oversea service with good records and the same applies to the Senior non-commissioned officers. The rank and file were mainly composed of men who were too young at the time to take part in the war, though in a number of units there was a good sprinkling of returned men in the ranks.

Generally speaking, elementary training only had been carried out. The reason for this, mainly, was that although the officers and non-commissioned officers were, as a rule, qualified by oversea service, the work of organization, procuring recruits, etc., had taken up much time.

Lack of Armoury accommodation in a number of places, affects very adversely the reorganization and efficiency of militia units. Armouries are very urgently needed at Moncton, N.B., for the 7th Canadian Machine Gun Brigade and the 8th Battery, C.F.A. Westmount, P.Q., for the Royal Montreal Regiment. Vancouver, B.C., for the Irish Fusiliers of Canada. Regina, Sask., for the South Saskatchewan Regiment.

I found a general feeling among Commanding Officers that they should have Government assistance in keeping their office, official correspondence, etc., which carries on throughout the year. The consensus of opinion was that while a Permanent Force officer and non-commissioned officer would be preferable, the difficulty would be met if a grant of money was authorized for the purpose of paying an officer and non-commissioned officer of the Unit for this extra work.

I am of opinion that for comparatively slight remuneration a suitable officer and non-commissioned officer could be found by the majority of city corps who would carry on the clerical work of the unit throughout the year.

It was not possible this year to make an efficiency classification of units. Officers and senior non-commissioned officers I found, generally, to be efficient on account of war service. Junior non-commissioned officers and rank and file, generally, were untrained and had not carried out rifle practice, 1920-21, for the reason that during the summer and autumn months of 1920 the units were not sufficiently organized. Thus out of forty (40) battalions inspected, a total of six thousand five hundred (6,500) other ranks had performed rifle practice, either at miniature ranges or at local rifle ranges where it was possible for men to turn out in the afternoons for practice.

Drill was fair, but no field training had been carried out for the reason shown above.

The following statement shows the number of units authorized to train, (a) inspected by Inspector General, (b) not inspected by Inspector General, (c) inspected by another officer (General Officer Commanding):—

	Cavalry Regiments	Artillery Batteries	Machine Gun Coy's	Infantry Battalions
(a) Units inspected by Inspector general.	4	32	26	40
(b) Units not inspected by Inspector General for which no inspection reports have been received to date 17-5-21	5	37	13	13
(c) Units inspected by another officer (G.O.C.) for which reports have been received to date, 17-5-21... ..	1	8	2	14
	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 77 <hr/>	<hr/> 42 <hr/>	<hr/> 67 <hr/>

## REORGANIZATION AND TRAINING

Cavalry units are reorganizing but slowly.

Artillery units are reorganizing well and took advantage of the winter training, and after sixteen days in camp should be good and efficient from an active service standard.



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Infantry battalions vary greatly in esprit, efficiency, and strength. Of the forty battalions inspected by me twenty-two showed every sign of becoming efficient and strong, nine were outstandingly good and would be fit for Active Service after a short period of training, and nine had made but little real progress.

Machine Gun units are in general very good, organized on good and sound lines, somewhat under strength, but composed of excellent personnel.

Engineer units are still in a state of organization.

#### DISCIPLINE AND INTERIOR ECONOMY

Discipline and interior economy I found to be good and much improved to that of pre-war days, due mainly to the oversea experience of the officers. Equipment was well kept, and dress and turn-out was good.

Increased armoury accommodation is urgently required for equipment as well as for personnel, to which I have previously referred.

Officers' books were generally incomplete, and these were not available at the District Headquarters. A number of these are, I understand, out of print, being under revision, and may be expected within a short time.

#### OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

Officers' Training Corps are progressing exceedingly well at many of the universities, notably so, the Universities of New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Where military science and training has been given academic support by the university authorities, the beneficial results are most marked.

#### CADET CORPS

I was much impressed with the efficiency of the Cadet Corps throughout the country. It is now appreciated much more widely than heretofore that the drill and discipline in which cadets are instructed are of the greatest value to them not only during school years but for the duties of citizenship in the future.

Cadet Corps, both in number and strength, are now increasing so rapidly, it would appear that, if this increase is to be met with the proportionate Government support as heretofore, a considerable increase in the future vote will be required.

The full-sized rifle is far too heavy and long for the average-sized boy and I strongly recommend the general issue of a shorter and lighter rifle.

I found the Stetson hat to be universally unpopular and the small wedged cap to be in general request.

#### SUMMARY

The military value of the Militia was, on March 31, 1921, considerable notwithstanding disadvantages due to reorganization, etc., etc. During February and March, 1921, there was much activity and signs of increased efficiency among units training as City Corps.

Nineteen hundred and twenty and nineteen hundred and twenty-one can be considered the year of reorganization; 1921-22 will be the first year since the war in which field training will be carried out by the Active Militia—and while the period of field training for 1921-22 is so limited that a high state of efficiency cannot be expected at its termination, it should, however, be then possible to make a fair estimate of the military value of the Militia, which, at present, is still somewhat in a state of transition.



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## APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, QUEBEC,  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

## EMPLOYEES

Number of employees on August 15, 1920, (date of closing)—391.

The average number of employees from February 19 to March 31, 1921—260.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
2. Statement of moneys received and deposited to credit of Receiver General.
3. Distribution of Disbursements.
4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
5. Capital Account.
6. Production Statement.
7. Reconciliation Statement.

## APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1920-21

Total letter of credit.. . . . .	\$433,000 00	
Balance lapsed unexpended.. . . . .	45,030 60	
Gross expenditure at Quebec.. . . . .	\$387,969 40	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa.. . . . .	97,957 89	
	\$485,927 29	
	4,034 03	
Less refunds to current year's expenditure.. . . . .		
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote.. . . . .		\$464,464 59
Expenditure charged to Bonus Vote No. 363.. . . . .		16,325 97
Expenditure charged to Customs Dues Vote.. . . . .		786 04
Expenditure charged to Civil Service Gratuities Vote.. . . . .		316 66
	\$481,893 26	\$481,893 26

## STATEMENT OF MONEY RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF RECEIVER GENERAL

Petty cash.. . . . .	\$ 50 00	
Unused advances for travelling expenses.. . . . .	11 15	
Canada steamships.. . . . .	2 08	
Balance salaries and wages account.. . . . .	3,970 50	
	\$ 4,033 73	
Refund of Customs dues.. . . . .	30	
Receipts from sales of scrap.. . . . .	18,523 01	
Receipts from sales of finished goods.. . . . .	3,921 16	
Returned barrels, refund of freight and other refunds.. . . . .	2,334 93	
Amount credited to current year's expenditure (Dominion Arsenal Vote).. . . . .		\$ 4,033 73
Amount credited to current year's expenditure (Customs Dues Vote)		30
Amount credited to casual revenue.. . . . .		24,779 10
	\$28,813 13	\$28,813 13



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DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1920-21

Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, Vote—

Salaries.. . . . .	\$ 36,652 21	
Wages.. . . . .	215,616 65	
Wages special service.. . . . .	883 50	
Power and light (including gas purchased).. . . . .	10,719 78	
Fuel.. . . . .	38,684 59	
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery.. . . . .	1,892 40	
Lumber.. . . . .	8,507 23	
Freight, transport (except cartage) and travelling expenses.. . . . .	5,306 42	
Cartage.. . . . .	2,206 12	
Cordite.. . . . .	41,937 00	
Aluminum.. . . . .	4,396 00	
Steel.. . . . .	3,087 74	
Spelter and tin.. . . . .	1,961 25	
Bandoliers.. . . . .	9,765 08	
Other materials, including oils, hardware, castings, acids, factory and chemical supplies.. . . . .	54,841 35	
Belting.. . . . .	422 13	
Equipment.. . . . .	625 80	
Machinery.. . . . .	12,410 00	
Miscellaneous.. . . . .	269 99	
		\$450,185 24
Customs Dues Votes.. . . . .		786 04
Bonus Vote No. 363—		
Bonus payments to employees.. . . . .		16,325 97
Dominion Arsenal Quebec Vote—		
Gratuities to employees under P.C. 46/3139.. . . . .		14,279 35
Civil Service Gratuities Vote—		
Special gratuities (Mrs. A. Samson).. . . . .		316 66
		<u>\$481,893 26</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1921

	Assets	Liabilities
Accounts receivable.. . . . .	\$ 1,732 09	
Material in stores.. . . . .	218,000 03	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods.. . . . .	363,611 37	
Buildings.. . . . .	229,336 54	
Machinery.. . . . .	222,275 61	
Equipment, general.. . . . .	18,643 72	
Belting.. . . . .	1,538 66	
Gauges.. . . . .	7,500 00	
Tools, loose.. . . . .	8,751 34	
Office furniture, fixtures and supplies.. . . . .	2,053 49	
Deferred charges.. . . . .	12,840 00	
Accounts payable.. . . . .		1,228 93
Surplus, Department of Militia and Defence		1,085,053 92
	<u>\$1,086,282 85</u>	<u>\$1,086,282 85</u>



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CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1920-21

To Balance Account, for net capital April 1, 1920—	
Buildings..	\$ 221,266 87
Machinery..	222,109 43
Belting..	1,975 38
Equipment, general..	22,883 99
Office furniture, fixtures, etc..	2,069 11
Tools, loose..	264 44
Gauges..	7,500 00

\$478,069 22

To accrueement in 1920-21—	
On Buildings..	\$ 14,705 10
Machinery..	21,996 40
Belting..	439 68
Equipment, general..	2,092 85
Office furniture, fixtures, etc..	87 00
Tools, loose..	9,600 78

48,921 81

526,991 03

By Indirect Expenditure Account, for depreciation in 1920-21—	
Buildings..	\$ 6,635 43
Machinery..	21,830 22
Belting..	876 40
Equipment, general..	6,333 12
Office furniture, fixtures, etc..	102 62
Tools, loose..	1,113 88

\$ 36,891 67

By Balance Account, for net capital, March 31, 1921—

Buildings..	\$229,336 54
Machinery..	222,275 61
Belting..	1,538 66
Equipment, general..	18,643 72
Office furniture, fixtures, etc..	2,053 49
Tools, loose..	8,751 34
Gauges..	7,500 00

490,099 36

526,991 03



STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	Rough wages	Material	Overhead	Production			Amount
				Quantity	Rate	Per	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts	\$ cts				cts.
<i>Deliveries of Finished Goods—</i>							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A., 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers.....	2,121 65	734 33	1,070 03	1,093	3.592	each	3 926 01
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. III-a. New.....	1,198 80	449 97	893 15	426	5.967	"	2,541 92
Boxes, ammunition, .22" calibre.....	47 80	29 79	43 05	116	1.04	"	120 64
Cartridges, S.A. Ball, .303", Cordite, Mk. VII.....	60,290 91	43,162 35	86,942 81	3,611,026	52.72637	1,000	190,396 07
Cartridges, .22", Long Rifle.....	5,574 27	1,130 70	2,628 92	801,600	11.64407	1,000	9,333 89
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Blank.....	920 97	845 55	1,566 81	412	8.0906	each	3,333 33
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Shrapnel, Mk. I, Plugged, (Cordite).....	7,833 55	11,497 83	11,871 56	2,024	15.415648	"	31,202 94
Cartridges, Q.F. 18-pr. Dummy.....	80 72	2 23	119 67	20	10.131	"	202 62
Cartridges, Filled, B.L. or B.L.C., 15-pr. 1-lb. 4-oz. Blank.....	255 20	1,490 20	354 10	3,230	0.65	"	2,099 50
Chargers, .303", Cartridges, Mk. III.....	325 45	1,083 30	469 18	115,000	15.30	1,000	1,877 93
Miscellaneous services for Chief Inspector of Ammunition.....	11 11	27 48	10 07				48 66
Primers, Q.F. 18-pr. No. 1, Mk. II.....	2,949 90	779 51	3,639 43	5,000	1.473768	each	7,368 84
Puffs, R.A.F.....	433 15	1,933 43	637 77	10,010		"	1,954 35
Puffs, Ordnance.....				8,750			1,050 00
(Auth. H.Q. 794-1-1 Vol. 2; 7-12-20).							
<i>Repairs—</i>							
Boxes, ammunition, S.A. 1,000 rounds, .303" in chargers.....	588 88	320 42	788 06	866	1.96	each	1,697 36
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F. 18-pr. Mk. III.....	83 20	49 60	156 00	80	3.61	"	288 80
Boxes, ammunition, Q.F., 4.7" I to IV Guns.....	3,017 11	1,253 30	2,338 22	451	14.653	"	6,608 63
Boxes, cases, powder, metal lined.....	16 82	1 63	26 04	34	1.308	"	44 49
Boxes, ammunition, 13-pr. and 18-pr.....	8 08		15 10	20	1.159	"	23 18
Cases, 4.7", cleaned, rectified and lacquered.....	778 32	236 88	1,049 04	1,692	1.22	"	2,064 24
Clips, Cartridge, Q.F. 18-pr.....	80 39	14 62	63 33	2,436	6.50	100	158 34
Miscellaneous repairs for Ordnance Stores, M. D. No. 5.....	4,655 58	953 13	3,728 72				9,337 43
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>							
Bandoliers, supplies to Chief Inspector of Ammunition.....		9,765 08					9,765 08
Preliminary work on .22" Short Rifle Cartridges. (Contract cancelled).....	405 64	45 42		No delivery			451 06
Preliminary work on boxes, cartridges, 4.7". (Work discontinued).....	952 88	511 83	1,072 89				2,537 60
Dept. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, 623 lbs. scrapped cartridge cases and 6 packing cases.....	11 50	60 71	7 75				79 96
(Auth. H.Q. 186-12-1-2, 10-8-20).							
Hand grenade expense for W. W. Sloan.....	358 11	5 00	273 42				636 53
(Auth. H.Q. 60-S-149; 7-6-21).							
	92,999 99	76,384 29	119,765 12				289,149 40



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

	\$ cts.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1920.....	325,998 56			
Inventory of material in stores, March 31st, 1920.....	201,173 25			
Net expenditure, 1920-21.....	481,893 26			
Additions and renewals by Engineers M.D. 5, not paid for by Arsenal Funds.....	5,812 98			
Water tax paid by Ottawa (not charged to Arsenal Funds).....	1,800 00			
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1920..	7,305 12			
Accounts payable, March 31, 1921....	1,228 93			
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1921.....				363,611 37
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1921.....				218,000 03
Finished goods delivered during year as per Production Statement.....				289,149 40
Net increase in value of capital assets by Arsenal Funds.....				12,030 14
Expenses during temporary closure of Arsenal—		Wages.....	38,380 38	
		Material.....	12,594 62	
		Overhead.....	19,119 93	
				70,094 93
Gratuities paid employees on release.....		P. C. 46-3139.....	14,279 35	
		Civil Service Gratuity..	316 66	
				14,596 01
Cost of living bonus paid employees.....				16,325 97
Refunds credited to Casual Revenue.....				24,779 10
Deferred charges.....				12,840 00
Accounts receivable, March 31, 1921..				1,732 09
Accounts payable, March 31, 1920..				2,053 06
	<u>1,025,212 10</u>			<u>1,025,212 10</u>



APPENDIX E

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, DOMINION ARSENAL, LINDSAY,  
FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1921

EMPLOYEES

The average number of employees throughout the year was 159.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 1. Appropriation and Expenditure.
- 2. Statement of Moneys Received and Deposited to Credit of Receiver General.
- 3. Distribution of Disbursements.
- 4. Statement of Assets and Liabilities.
- 5. Capital Account.
- 6. Production Statement.
- 7. Reconciliation Statement.

APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE, 1920-21

Total letter of credit.. . . . .	\$227,000 00	
Balance lapsed, unexpended.. . . . .	1,214 11	
Gross expenditure at Lindsay.. . . . .	\$225,785 89	
Gross expenditure at Ottawa.. . . . .	9,676 01	
	\$235,461 90	
Less refunds to Current Year's Expenditure.. . . . .	617 54	
Expenditure charged to Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Vote.. . . . .		\$211,952 41
Expenditure charged to Demobilization Vote.. . . . .		3,811 60
Expenditure charged to Customs dues.. . . . .		109 21
Expenditure charged to cost of living bonus.. . . . .		4,273 35
Expenditure charged to Engineer services.. . . . .		6,036 11
Expenditure charged to maintenance.. . . . .		4 11
Expenditure charged to ordnance, arms, lands, etc.. . . . .		8,040 93
Expenditure charged to Permanent Force.. . . . .		616 64
	\$234,844 36	\$234,844 36

STATEMENT OF MONEYS RECEIVED AND DEPOSITED TO CREDIT OF THE RECEIVER GENERAL

Petty cash.. . . . .	\$200 00	
Nichols Chemical Co.. . . . .	322 00	
M.D. No. 3, sale of fuel.. . . . .	95 54	
	\$ 617 54	
Grasselli Chemical Co.. . . . .	105 00	
G. T. Ry., account railroad siding.. . . . .	802 48	
Department Militia and Defence, account railroad siding.. . . . .	1,186 06	
Lindsay Coal Co.. . . . .	1 20	
Amount credited current year's expenditure.. . . . .		\$ 617 54
Amount credited Demobilization Vote.. . . . .		2,093 54
Amount credited Casual Revenue.. . . . .		1 20
	\$2,712 28	\$2,712 28

NOTE.—An amount of \$37,202.34 was transferred to the credit of the Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay Vote, on account of materials and supplies delivered to Quebec Arsenal.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 36

## DISTRIBUTION OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1920-21

Dominion Arsenal, Lindsay, Vote—		
Salaries.. . . . .	\$12,084 56	
Wages.. . . . .	97,661 90	
Power and light.. . . . .	9,438 39	
Water.. . . . .	1,603 23	
Fuel.. . . . .	42,753 84	
Telegrams, telephones, postage, printing and stationery.. . . . .	855 22	
Lumber.. . . . .	2,071 17	
Freight, transport, travelling and transfer expenses .. . . . .	1,227 87	
Cordite.. . . . .	35,188 87	
Oils, paints, waste, emery wheels, hardware.. . . . .	2,178 81	
Steel, iron, copper, brass tubing and castings.. . . . .	1,069 70	
Acids, gas, chemical supplies.. . . . .	1,878 67	
Antimony and aluminium.. . . . .	779 36	
Glazeboard.. . . . .	297 70	
Mercury.. . . . .	234 00	
Factory supplies.. . . . .	1,346 23	
Miscellaneous.. . . . .	1,282 89	
		\$211,952 41
Demobilization Vote—		
Hardware, lumber, oil and paints charged to Capital.. . . . .	\$ 327 50	
Unloading and storing Ross rifles.. . . . .	586 40	
Gratuities paid clerical employees on release.. . . . .	338 00	
Printing and stationery.. . . . .	428 97	
Transport.. . . . .	944 67	
Adjustment rental railway siding.. . . . .	1,186 06	
		3,811 60
Customs Dues Vote.. . . . .		109 21
Cost of Living Bonus Vote 363.. . . . .		4,273 35
Engineer services and works—		
Salaries and wages.. . . . .	\$ 3,202 66	
Repairs, painting, etc.. . . . .	2,833 45	
		6,036 11
Maintenance Military Properties—		
Rental of phone for engineers.. . . . .		4 11
Ordnance Arms, Lands, etc.—		
Salaries.. . . . .	\$ 4,533 84	
Wages.. . . . .	3,392 20	
Telephones, telegraph and postage.. . . . .	42 24	
Supplies, etc.. . . . .	72 65	
		8,040 93
Permanent Force—		
Adjustment of salary of Assistant Superintendent previous to transfer.. . . . .		616 64
		<u>\$234,844 36</u>

## STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, MARCH 31, 1921

Accounts receivable—	Assets	Liabilities
Material in stores.. . . . .	\$ 227,363 10	
Inventory of work in process and finished goods.. . . . .	136,042 73	
Land.. . . . .	39,943 97	
Buildings.. . . . .	748,921 21	
Machinery.. . . . .	376,546 09	
Equipment.. . . . .	47,748 00	
Belting.. . . . .	6 72	
Shafting and pulleys.. . . . .	27,386 25	
Chemical apparatus.. . . . .	482 82	
Gas apparatus.. . . . .	36,123 25	
Heating apparatus.. . . . .	14,757 22	
Track scales.. . . . .	3,978 11	
Railway siding.. . . . .	4,725 51	
Roads.. . . . .	4,148 43	
Sewers.. . . . .	28,747 85	
Fences and sidewalks.. . . . .	3,797 55	
Traverses and drainage at magazine.. . . . .	5,798 42	
Traverses and drainage at Filling Branch.. . . . .	2,097 85	
Pipe trenches.. . . . .	1,887 00	
Deferred charges.. . . . .	74 73	
Accounts payable.. . . . .		23,990 69
Surplus, Department Militia and Defence .. . . . .		1,686,586 12
	<u>\$1,710,576 81</u>	<u>\$1,710,576 81</u>







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STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION AND COSTS

	Quantity	Rate	Per	Amount
		\$ c.		\$ c.
Boxes Ammunition S.A. 1000 Rds. .303" in Chargers No. 1.....	4,479	2.793561	Pa.....	12,512 36
Cartridges S.A. Ball .303" Cordite Mk. VII.....	2,440,032	56.84500	Per M.....	138,704 13
				151,216 49

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT

	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1920.....	112,064 37		
Inventory of material in stores, March 31, 1920.....	245,829 36		
Net expenditure, 1920-21.....	234,844 36		
Inventory of work in process and finished goods, March 31, 1921.....			136,042 73
Inventory of material in Stores, March 31, 1921.....			227,363 10
Finished goods delivered during year as per Production Statement.....			151,216 49
Expenses during temporary closure of Arsenal.....		Salaries..... 3,636 16 Wages..... 9,708 40 Gratuities..... 2,226 61 Boiler house expenses.... 4,090 39 Electrical expenses..... 2,716 57 Water..... 179 95	22,558 08
Gratuities paid employees on release.....			338 00
Cost of living bonus paid to employees.....			4,273 35
Refunds credited to Casual Revenue.....		Stores account returns... 106 20 Sales to Quebec Arsenal 37,202 34	37,308 54
Deferred charges .....			74 73
Adjustment rental railway siding.....			847 76
Adjustment of salary assistant superintendent.....			616 64
Net increase to buildings as per Capital Account.....			327 50
Expenses transferring bullet plant and inspection room to case plant.....		Wages..... 667 50 Material..... 104 43	771 93
Expenses shipping machinery to chief Inspector Ammunition, Quebec.....			12 55
Expenses Chief Inspector Ammunition, Lindsay Branch, during year.....		Salaries, wages, etc..... 8,040 93 Material supplied..... 38 76 Work performed..... 63 03 Power and lighting supplied..... 300 00 Heating supplied..... 1,552 92 Rifle range expenses..... 94 32 Express accounts charged 1 10	10,091 06
Wages of men unloading and storing Ross rifles.....			586 40
Decrease in accounts payable March 31, 1921, under those of 1920.....		March 31, 1920..... 24,299 92 March 31, 1921..... 23,990 69	309 23
	592,738 09		592,738 09



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## APPENDIX F

REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF  
CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1920-21

## FOREWORD

May I place on record my grateful thanks and that of all ranks at the Royal Military College of Canada, for the keen attention and unfailing sympathetic consideration which all matters pertaining to the College have received at the hands of the Honourable the Minister of Militia and Defence and the Militia Council; and may I add that this has helped me immeasurably in my efforts to make the Royal Military College of Canada what I conceive it ought to be—"the corner-stone of the Canadian Militia."

## DISCIPLINE

With three exceptions, the conduct and discipline of the Cadets has been highly satisfactory. I am much pleased with the general tone and the assistance which all the members of the 1st Class have given me and the rest of the Staff in maintaining the high standards of the College, my thanks being specially due to Battalion Sergeant-Major H. A. Mackenzie, who has filled his somewhat onerous duties with tact and firmness in keeping with the best traditions of the College. He has been well supported by the Company Sergeant-Majors and senior N.C.O's.

If anything, the bonds of discipline have been drawn a little tighter this year than in the past, since on the return of the Cadets after the Christmas vacation, the administration of the College was reorganized.

It remained in two Companies as before, each Company being composed of two Platoons, but, in order to provide a working basis with a proper chain of responsibility throughout, the Companies were organized on the lines of an Infantry Battalion, the Battalion Sergeant-Major acting as commander, two Company Sergeant-Majors as Company Commanders, and two Company Sergeant-Majors as Platoon Commanders.

The rank of Company Quartermaster-Sergeant was introduced and the remainder of the N.C.O's commanded or were attached to Sections.

The administration of the Gentlemen Cadets is therefore now carried out as in the best Battalions in the Service. The Company Commanders and Platoon Commanders act as Officers and the Company Quartermaster-Sergeants are in charge of stores and are responsible for their issue and receipt. Section Commanders are responsible for the control, discipline, etc., of their sections.

Over the Cadet Company Officers are placed officers of the Superior Staff to supervise, each Company having a Superior Staff Company Commander and each platoon a Superior Staff Platoon Commander. In addition to this, a Cadet Daily Orderly Officer has been instituted, the duties for which are drawn up on the lines of an Orderly Officer in a Regiment. These duties are performed each day by a different Cadet of the Senior Class, who is responsible that the duties are carried out under the Officer of the Week (a member of the Superior Staff).

In this way it is hoped that the Cadets will become thoroughly familiar with the organization of a unit, whereas, hitherto, the study of the administrative methods in use at the Royal Military College were of little value to a Cadet after graduating.



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In the absence of the senior Cadet, the Cadet Orderly Officer takes the parades, giving him an opportunity of becoming familiar with the handling of the whole college on parade. In addition, the Cadets have been trained to form up for meal parades, etc., as either a Regiment of Cavalry, a Battery of Artillery or a Battalion of Infantry.

## SPORTS

The principle of the Royal Military College of Canada in so far as sports are concerned is to get as many as possible to play games and to raise the Gentlemen Cadets to a high standard of athletic efficiency, rather than to produce a gilt-edged championship team.

Thus, in the belief that inter-collegiate contests should be pre-eminent, every Platoon plays every other Platoon at football, and every Section plays every other Section at hockey. The aim is that every Cadet at the College shall be able to play every game, and shall understand it thoroughly; being able both to teach it to his men and umpire it. This is part of the College training.

In June last, the mounted sports were held and proved very successful, the Cadets of the Senior Class giving an excellent exhibition.

Our football showing in the C.I.R.F.U. this year was not up to the usual standard. We were defeated by Queen's and, in consequence had to drop out of the league early in the season. The second team reached the finals but lost the championship. The Gentlemen Cadets were, however, encouraged to play football through the inauguration of inter-company and inter-platoon matches. Competition being keen, a larger number than heretofore played rugby, learned the game and derived the accompanying benefit, namely, the combined exercises of brain and muscle under stress, and training in leadership.

The athletic and aquatic sports were held as usual in the autumn and were a success.

Our harrier team competed in the inter-collegiate harrier race and our track team was represented at the inter-collegiate track meet.

In the C.I.H.U. and O.H.A., our hockey teams were unable to get beyond the first round, but inter-section hockey was played throughout the entire winter and created keen competition.

The annual boxing and wrestling tournament was held in March and produced some very good bouts.

It is hoped that we shall be able to introduce inter-platoon cricket this year.

The excellent results obtained by the Rifle Club during the past year are reported on elsewhere.

## ATTENDANCE

In June, 1920, 102 candidates presented themselves for the R.M.C. entrance examination.

Of these, 61 qualified, and the remainder failed. Of those who qualified, 54 actually joined; one of whom was discharged later at the request of his parents in consequence of a long-standing disability.

Of the seven who did not join, one was medically unfit, and for six there was no accommodation.

The recruits proved to be a splendid class, well above the average physically, and there is no doubt that they will benefit materially by the course of instruction imparted at the College.

During the year, a Cadet of the Senior Class was discharged at the request of his parents.



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The matriculation examination for entrance to the several universities is modified to suit the faculty of that university and varies with each university and faculty thereof. The needs of the educational work after entrance determines the character of the subjects required for matriculation.

Thus, in the matriculation for the Faculty of Medicine, Latin is an obligatory subject, and in the matriculation for the Faculty of Applied Science, trigonometry is an obligatory subject. Just as the subjects for matriculation are selected because they bear an influence upon the work to be demanded after entrance, so in our own Military College those subjects are selected upon which the work after entrance is based. Geography is essentially a military subject par excellence, and mathematics are as important here as in the Faculty of Applied Science at any university.

I hope that this interpretation of the essentials of a matriculation examination will appeal to those interested in the formulation of a policy for this Military College.

Inasmuch as the Royal Military College is under the administration of the Federal Government, it is not competent to grant a degree, which power is delegated solely to the provinces of the Dominion under the British North America Act. In order to encourage the provincial authorities to recognize our graduates whose academic standing would justify such recognition, let me suggest that the following principles of selection and recognition be adopted:—

(i) Those graduates of the R.M.C. whose standing in subjects taken here is 75 per cent upwards, may be accepted by the university as of Fourth Year Status, thus joining and proceeding to the degree in one year.

(ii) Those graduates of the R.M.C. whose standing in subjects taken here is less than 75 per cent and above 50 per cent, be accepted by the university as of Third Year Status, thus joining, and proceeding to the degree in two years.

In order to make the authorities of the provincial universities familiar with the character and scope of our academic efforts, I would suggest that a Board of Associate Examiners be selected from members of the several university staffs. The papers on the several subjects taught here would be prepared by the member of the staff who presided over the teaching of the subject and the answers read and marks assigned by the examiner who prepared the paper. The answer papers would then be transmitted to the Associate Examiner, who would read the answers and assign the values thereto. The independent reports of each could be assembled and amalgamated. The Associate Examiner to report to the university authorities as well, who would thus be placed in a position to judge of the propriety of recognizing our graduates to suitable standing in accordance with some such principle as outlined above.

#### SUPERIOR STAFF

There have been several changes in the Superior Staff during the past year:—

Lieut-Colonel A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C., (L.S.H. (R.C.)), Professor of Tactics resigned to take up a civil career, and Lieut-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., R.C.H.A., left to attend the Staff College, Camberley.

I was extremely sorry to lose the services of these efficient officers, both of whom were keen and active and rendered excellent service, Colonel Constantine especially, a splendid coach, by the interest and time he gave in the supervision of the cadet football and hockey teams.

Major P. Ernschaw, D.S.O., M.C., left the College to take up an appointment in the Canadian Permanent Force. He had been my Signalling Officer on the Western Front, and had thrown himself heartily into the work of the College. Whilst I regret his departure from the College, I am glad of the opportunity given him in the Permanent Force.

Major R. W. Brigstocke has been taken on temporarily as Instructor in Chemistry.



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We have been fortunate in securing the following officers of the Canadian Permanent Force for appointments on the Superior Staff:—

Lieut-Colonel K. M. Perry, D.S.O., p.s.c., the R.C.R., as Professor of Tactics, vice Lt-Colonel A. D. Cameron, D.S.O., M.C.

Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Beeman, D.S.O., R.C.A., as Professor of Artillery, vice Lt.-Colonel C. F. Constantine, D.S.O.

Captain W. J. Finney, O.B.E., R.C.H.A., temporarily attached to the College during the year 1920, has been taken on the strength as Instructor in Artillery.

Mr. S. Marion has been appointed Instructor in French.

I regret to say that we are about to lose the services of Lieutenant S. C. Cutbush, A.P.T.S., who, time expired, is about to take up a civil appointment in Montreal. It is impossible to speak too highly of this officer's services during his eight and a half years as Physical Training Instructor and the high standard he has set and attained for the Cadets in his special subject. He carries with him into civil life the respect and hearty good will of all ranks at the Royal Military College, and I personally hope that his efficient services may be secured by some unit of the Active Militia, as it is hard for me to imagine him not being a soldier, and I realize the benefit that would accrue to a regiment having such an efficient officer as one of its instructors.

With reference to the Administrative Staff, may I again bring to your favourable notice the splendid and efficient work of Captain E. J. Harvey, C.M.S.C., Quartermaster and Paymaster, R.M.C., to whose untiring efforts the success of these two branches is entirely due. He, in addition, administers a Subordinate Staff of 37 members, and has carried out his responsible duties in a very capable manner.

The energetic work of my Staff Adjutant, Major E. de L. Greenwood, R.E., must also be brought to notice. This officer has now taken over the duties of "Officer i/c Records" in addition to those of his specific appointment, has proved himself zealous in the discharge of his duties, and is accurate and efficient.

Again, I have to express my best thanks to the members of the Staff, both Superior and Subordinate, and especially to the Director of Studies, Professor I. E. Martin, for their never failing readiness to help and co-operate with me at all times and in all matters relative to the efficiency and welfare of the Gentlemen Cadets and the College in general. Professor Martin, an educationalist of note, has had thirty years experience at the College, but time has sharpened rather than dulled the edge of his keenness on producing sound academic teaching, with its accompanying beneficial results. Until the appointment of Colonel Dawson as Professor of Mathematics, he had performed the duties pertaining to that department in addition to his work as Director of Studies. The R.M.C. is fortunate in possessing him.

## MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS

The health of the Cadets has been very good during the year and no deaths have occurred.

Two hundred and sixteen Gentlemen Cadets were admitted to hospital during the year and 460 attended hospital for treatment.

There were four cases of fracture during the year, all of which have successfully recovered, and a certain number of operations, appendicitis, hernia, etc., were performed.

There were thirty cases of mumps, and one case of smallpox, all of which have fully recovered.

The buildings are in a sanitary condition, and a good state of repair, and are excellently kept. The kitchen and utensils, the Medical Officer reports, are kept clean and well polished.



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I am more than satisfied with the way in which Lt.-Colonel R. J. Gardiner, A.M.C., has carried out his duties as Medical Officer, and the careful manner in which he has safe-guarded the health of the Gentlemen Cadets. He has been ably assisted by Nursing Sister R. B. Wurtele, A.M.C., who has worked indefatigably in the interests of the Gentlemen Cadets.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CADETS

1st Class

Date of Inspection	No. in Class	Average Age	Average individual increases since last measurement				
			Height	Weight	Chest	Forearm	Upper Arm
May, 1920.....	57	18.11	5'9"	142	33 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 35 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
April, 1921.....	56	20.8	5'9"	145	39 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11	13 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Gained.....			.....	.....	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1	1

2nd Class

April, 1920 .....	61	17.5	5'8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	141 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 36 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12
April, 1921.....	39	17.10	5'8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	142 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	37	11	13
Gained....			1"	1	1	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1

3rd Class

May, 1920.....	15	19.9	5'9"	138 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	33 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 36 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 36	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
April, 1921.....	15	20.9	5'11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	140	39	11	12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Gained..			2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>

4th Class

August, 1920.....	53	17.6	5'11"	131	32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 35 32 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	11
April, 1921....	53	18.6	5'11"	134	36	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12
Gained.....			.....	3	1	1	1

SUBORDINATE STAFF

Military

The work of the Subordinate Military Staff during the past year has been in every way satisfactory, and I am more than pleased with the service they have given to the College. They are well above the average, keen on their respective duties, and efficient to a marked degree.

I regret to report that Sergt.-Major (W.O) F. J. Coldham, R.E., the efficient N.C.O. Instructor in Survey, has left the College, time expired, to enter civil life.



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During the many years he had been at the College, he had rendered excellent and valuable service, and he took with him on leaving, the very best wishes of all connected with the R.M.C. for his success. He was a Warrant Officer of distinct ability, and had earned the respect and esteem of all those with whom he came in contact.

*Civil*

I am well satisfied with the work performed by the Civil Subordinate Staff, and I much appreciate their efforts and the valuable assistance they have afforded me. I would be sorry to lose any one of them.

Pending the introduction of the military basis for this Staff, I feel servants should be dressed in a distinctive College uniform; and now that the price of clothing is again reaching a normal basis the provision of suitable uniform clothing for the Servant Staff should be given consideration.

The kitchen staff are considerably handicapped, since the erection of the new Educational building, which blocks the light to the windows, necessitates the use of electric light for the greater portion of the working day.

S. Caddick, kitchen man was retired in September last, on account of age limit.

Miss N. Milton, clerk in Paymaster and Quartermaster's Department, was retired on April 1 last. She had been appointed, since December, 1916, to take the place of a non-commissioned officer who proceeded overseas, and has rendered very good service during the period of her appointment.

## CALENDAR

In the report submitted last year, it was stated that a Calendar was in course of preparation.

The work on this publication is as far advanced as is possible at the present time, but, owing to the fact that there is still doubt as to what system is to be adopted for entrance, we have been unable to gather together all the information necessary for the Calendar.

It is hoped that this much needed publication will come into existence shortly, when the decision regarding the entrance examination is finally reached.

However, in our Magazine, "The Royal Military College of Canada Review—Log of H.M.S. Stone Frigate", which was started last year, we have a full record of all the College activities, education and social. This periodical, which is published twice yearly, in May and November, besides keeping its readers informed as to the life and progress of the College, affords opportunities to the Gentlemen Cadets to express themselves in print, and thus assists materially in their training in English.

## UNIFORMS

A College master tailor and assistant tailor have been installed during the year, and this staff has been engaged on the manufacture of College tunics and the cutting of Gentlemen Cadets garments which, when cut, have been handed to the College contractors for completion.

To complete and improve the efficiency of our tailoring establishment, a full staff is required, including work girls for trimming and making; and Militia Headquarters has authorized us to engage them as from July 1 next.

It has been recommended that the manufacture of uniforms be carried out at the College, as is done at the United States Military Academy, West Point. Until this is done it is felt that the making of uniforms will not be on a satisfactory basis.

During the year, we hope to have the return to the old uniforms completed, with the exception of wearing out of the greatcoats (British warms) by the two Senior Classes.



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## R.M.C. ACT

I understand that the necessary revision of the R.M.C. Act is at the moment in abeyance, but presume the matter will be taken up in due course.

The revision of the Act is very necessary and should be completed as soon as possible.

## TRAINING AND EDUCATION

*(A) Report of the Director of Studies*

The Royal Military College of Canada was established by Act of Parliament of Canada to provide for a scientific education required by a military officer. Such an education was revealed during the last war to demand great scientific principles which might be applied in detail to many varieties of aggressive activities. The ultimate success which was achieved in this clash of powers was materially contributed to by the scientifically educated members of the many university graduates whose laboratory training was volunteered to our great advantage. The mental acuteness needed to combat a vigorous and unscrupulous enemy, educated scientifically to a high degree, was very conspicuous, and the academic training our officers got at their universities and other centres of scientific culture was a grand asset.

Inspired by the experience we have gained quite recently, we have designed our educational course, which at least will aim at laying the foundation for such a mental development as may be needed in our future conflicts.

The youth of Canada in attendance here are of that age when they should have that education which will make of them first, good citizens, for a good soldier should be first and foremost a good citizen. The intelligence with which he is endowed should be developed as far as possible by keeping its possessor busy at the mental gymnastics best suited for the needs of his military vocation. He should be taught to read intelligently and write and speak coherently. He should be taught to reason logically and observe accurately. He should assemble his facts gained and deduce the general principle to which they lead. He should recognize the great importance of preparation of data before he proceeds to a solution of a problem with which he is confronted. He should think before he acts and seek a perspective view of his difficulties, ere he attempts the elimination thereof.

All of the operations which are in the hands of an officer in the pursuit of his vocation involve a power of mind best prepared by a scientific training, and the subjects which we have included in our curriculum are best suited to this ideal. They not only have a practical application to the needs of ordinary civil life, but they are theoretically useful in training the mental powers of those whose responsibility is great indeed.

We abhor a "Rule of Thumb," so frequently considered in the past as all that "I ever had any use for." We have heard it said by officers of the scientific divisions of the Service, "Why have so much mathematics? Why so much chemistry? Why so much engineering for a man who is to follow the soldierman's job?" If such observations are made by gentlemen who occupy positions of prestige, by virtue of that prestige only they will have a baneful influence upon the efforts of our academic potentialities.

We feel the time is past, however, when the Gentlemen Cadets will be taught by members of the staff here whose scientific accomplishments are not up to the standard of first-class all-round educationalists; whose only aim is to "educate" the Gentleman Cadet by indicating to him the prime importance of deducing and applying the great commanding general principle universally applicable to problems of various kinds with suitable data at hand.

The assembling of a set of "formulae," mere skeletons, stripped of all flesh and blood, and lacking in vitality and headless and heartless, is reprehensible and detri-



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mental to the young student, the evidence of which is constantly appearing to the teacher in misapplications by him of the mere formulæ.

I have done my best to impress these notions on those members of the Staff whose experience so far may not have been sufficiently extensive to impel them to this conclusion. The usual answer to my suggestion is: "Oh, we haven't the time for that perfect system"; but we must not lose what time we have to the detriment of the embryonic mentality. We aim at a developing idea rather than a demolishing one.

I am compelled to the conclusion that all the members of our Educational Staff are giving to the work their conscientious endeavour and if they are not effective, it must be due to the unsuitability of the incumbent for the position which he is holding. It is not given to every man of university standing to "teach," and on the staff of an educational institution, only those should be retained whose teaching capabilities justify his retention. He should be satisfied with the principles of his subject. He should be effective and enthusiastic in the presentation of those principles. It is not sufficient, for instance, that he should know his subject practically and lack the theory thereof. A great lawyer may not have the faculty of conveying to others the underlying principles of his success. A great engineer may be practical, but on the staff of an educational scientific school he might not have the patience indispensable to a successful pedagogue and he would thus contribute to the public opinion that would make us the scorn of the scholastic world.

I regret that during the past year, in addition to our inadequate accommodation of class-rooms and laboratories, we were unable to secure suitable occupants for positions on our Staff. To complete the Mathematical Department we require two appointments. In the Department of Physics and Chemistry we need two appointments, and the need of these necessary members made the responsibilities of the heads of these important departments very great indeed and at times disheartening.

We now have the first half of the new Educational building ready for use and hope to have the above-mentioned instructors appointed shortly.

I wish to thank the Commandant for the hearty support he has invariably accorded me in my endeavours, and the Staff for the loyal support they have given in attempting to carry out the educational aims indicated.

*(B) Training*

We have continued on the lines laid down last year with considerable success. The mutual instruction introduced has borne good fruit. Every effort has been made to give the Cadets confidence, self-reliance and ability in instructing others. The Graduating Class in this respect has made tremendous strides and the confidence with which they handle other Cadets in cavalry, artillery, infantry, and engineer drill is gratifying.

I have again to record our thanks to Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., and to Brig.-General W. B. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., for the great assistance which I have received at all times from them in anything regarding the College, and who co-operated with Lt.-Colonel W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., and the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery in courteously and kindly helping us out with horses for our "Cavalry Week" and "Artillery Week."

Brig.-General W. B. King, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding Military District No. 3, has placed the Drill Shed in the Armoury at the disposal of the Gentlemen Cadets and has made arrangements for the Staff and Gentlemen Cadets to be represented on the various Staff Tours organized in the District to their great benefit. In many ways he has shown a desire to assist the College to the fullest possible extent.

"Artillery Week," "Cavalry Week," and the "Trek" proved a great success and will be repeated again this year. Owing to circumstances which cannot be controlled, we will only be able to have fifty-six horses for "Cavalry Week" this spring, but



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arrangements have been made for the Gentlemen Cadets to drill as a firing battery complete during Artillery Week.

The trek last year was of the greatest value. Lt.-Colonel Cameron, Lt.-Colonel Scroggie and Major Jeffrey threw themselves into the work with tremendous zeal and the practical experience gained by the Gentlemen Cadets will undoubtedly be of immense value to them both in civil and military life.

Every opportunity is given to the members of the Senior Class to become efficient Troop Leaders, Battery Section Commanders, Platoon Commanders and Section Commanders (Engineers), before graduation, and it is confidently hoped they will prove of real value and assistance to the Militia units in which they have the honour to receive Commissions.

#### PHYSICAL TRAINING

The system of physical training at the College has reached a very high standard and the exercises of the Gentlemen Cadets evoke unstinted admiration from all visitors to the College who are privileged to see them in this subject.

The marked improvements in the physique of the Gentlemen Cadets, as shown in the report of the Medical Officer on a previous page, must be attributed to a large extent to the instruction imparted in physical training.

One of the great aims of the Royal Military College is to be of very real assistance to the Canadian Militia, and with this end in view a Physical Training Course was organized, under the administration of Lieut. S. C. Cutbush, A.P.T.S., Superintendent of Physical Training at the College, for the purpose of training non-commissioned officers of the Canadian Permanent Militia as Physical Training Instructors.

The various units in Eastern Canada sent detachments to the College whilst the Gentlemen Cadets were on their vacation period, and as thorough a course as could be given in the time was imparted, with the principal aim of training instructors in this work.

"Physical Training Instructors' Certificates" were given to those qualifying at the examinations, and in the autumn those receiving certificates again reported at the College for a Refresher Course.

In this manner, a certain amount of assistance was given to the Canadian Militia, and it is hoped that it may gradually be extended, until the Royal Military College is closely allied with the Militia in everything which pertains to its welfare: our desire being to help in every possible way.

#### RIDING AND RIDING ESTABLISHMENT

Full advantage has been taken of outside work for riding instruction when the weather permitted, and the jumping courses in the open were utilized whenever possible.

The Senior Class has been thoroughly instructed in sword drill, ceremonial, troop squadron and regimental drill, mounted, and additional instruction has been given in the use of the sword and lance when mounted. The regular instruction in riding, vaulting and jumping has been carried out.

The remainder of the Gentleman Cadets have received instruction in riding proportionate to their progress in this subject, and in some instances have been instructed in the use of the sword and lance, both mounted and dismounted.

Excellent progress has been made with the Recruit Class in riding, and they are now able to ride, with or without reins over the leaping bars, have a good balance and fair control. They are not yet sufficiently good horsemen to ride a horse bited and handle arms, mounted, but I have every confidence that during the next term they will rapidly improve upon the solid foundation which they have now received.



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It will eventually become necessary, with our large classes, to have the Riding Establishment increased so that all members of a class can ride at the same time. To split up classes entails extra lectures and extra rides, thus just doubling the work of both the Superior Staff and the Riding Establishment, and is a situation which was remedied by the use of twenty horses, on charge to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, being placed at my disposal. This has helped us immeasurably, though it undoubtedly will become necessary to enlarge our Riding Establishment.

Detachments of the Gentlemen Cadets attended the Picton and Kingston Industrial Exhibitions, where they went through a "Musical Ride" and many complimentary remarks have been made by both press and public regarding the efficiency they displayed on these occasions. I feel that incidents of this nature add much to the popularity of the Royal Military College, and make it more widely known throughout the Dominion; and I sincerely trust that the department will place every facility for communities to be given in this manner, a practical demonstration of the efficient system of training at this institution.

May I bring to your notice the very capable work performed by Captain H. F. Bray, R.C.H.A., Riding Master. He is an accomplished horseman and a lover of animals, and is an ideal type of officer to instruct the Gentlemen Cadets in horsemanship and horse management. He has brought the Riding Establishment to a high state of efficiency.

## MUSKETRY

A sound and efficient Musketry Course has been established at the College, the recruits being gradually trained in elementary musketry, aiming and firing instruction, and finally passing a modified Young Soldiers' Course; and graded progress being made with the other classes, the Senior Class receiving Lewis gun and machine gun training, revolver training and passing an advanced course in musketry in their final term.

The system adopted has been very carefully prepared by Major J. Jeffery, O.B.E., M.C., the R.C.R., himself a keen and an expert marksman, and who has been untiring in his efforts to encourage marksmanship at the College. The work performed by Major J. Jeffery is deserving of the highest praise. He has interested the Superior Staff, Gentlemen Cadets, Subordinate Staff and the Riding Establishment in rifle shooting and has brought the whole College to a standard of efficiency which I venture to state it has never before attained. His services and his enthusiasm have been invaluable to us.

During the period November to April, spoon shoots were held on the Miniature Range for both .22 and .303 Gallery practices. Decimal, Figure and Solano targets were used for application, rapid-fire and snapshooting.

The College Rifle Club entered three teams in the .22 Competition of the Canadian Rifle League, ten marksmen being on each team. I am pleased to report that the 1st Team secured first place in this competition with 3,922 points out of a possible 4,000, winning the Dominion Cartridge Company's Challenge Shield, one special trophy, one special spoon, seven first-class spoons and twenty-one second-class spoons.

The Club entered two teams in the .303 Competition of the Canadian Rifle League, ten marksmen being on each team. It is encouraging to report that the 1st Team secured second place in this competition, with 3,687 points out of a possible 4,000, winning one first-class spoon and fifteen second-class spoon.

One team of eight Gentlemen Cadets under eighteen years of age have been entered in the Imperial Challenge Shield Competition to be fired in June. Up to date, the practices have been very satisfactory.

The Inter-College Rifle and Revolver Competition between R.M.C. Canada and R.M.C. Sandhurst, will be fired late in June.



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May I again bring to your notice the kindness of the Governments of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, who have each continued this year their grant to the Rifle Club of \$100. The record of the Club as shown above would appear to justify the confidence shown in them by the Governments of these two provinces.

#### SERVANTS

In my report for 1920, it was strongly recommended that all servants should be placed on a military basis and be "On Command" to the R.M.C. for duty as servants, and I beg to reiterate this recommendation.

The advantage of having the servants on a military basis would be primarily from a disciplinary point of view, and it would be quite immaterial whether they were members of a departmental unit of the Canadian Permanent Force, or of a unit of the Non-Permanent Active Militia.

#### BUILDINGS

The situation at the Royal Military College of Canada is such that new candidates can only be accepted as the present Gentlemen Cadets leave or graduate. Each year, the College is filled to capacity, more candidates passing the Entrance Examinations than existing vacancies.

This year fifty-six Gentlemen Cadets will graduate, and therefore we will be able to accept fifty-six of the successful candidates writing on the Entrance Examination.

Next Year only thirty-nine Cadets will graduate and the number of vacancies at the College will be governed accordingly.

In the following year, 1923, only fifteen Gentlemen Cadets will graduate, and unless action is taken towards the erection of dormitory accommodation in the near future, only fifteen of the successful candidates can be admitted to the Institution.

It would seem reasonable to expect that all those candidates who successfully pass the Entrance Examination to Canada's National Institution should be afforded an opportunity for entering upon its Course of Instruction, and it is therefore imperative that the Fort Frederick Dormitory building should be completed by the addition of two wings without any delay, in order that accommodation may be provided for the new students who will undoubtedly wish to take advantage of the training at the College during the next few years.

Experience has proved that the numbers writing on the R.M.C. Entrance Examination do not fluctuate much but that there is a steady stream of successful candidates each year of between fifty and sixty in number anxious to join the College. The problem is to provide accommodation for fifty-five Cadets (*at least*) entering in 1922 and the same number in 1923.

Thus, during the years 1922 and 1923, one hundred and ten is the *minimum* number who will wish to enter, and only fifty-four vacancies will occur through the graduation of the present Gentlemen Cadets; and this, notwithstanding that the College is steadily gaining in popularity throughout the Dominion.

On completion of the wings, it will become necessary to build a Messroom, capable of seating 300 Cadets, together with a Gymnasium, etc., after which the completion of the new Educational building, and the second new Dormitory building to be built may be considered.

A drill shed is urgently required, but accommodation for the Cadets is the supreme necessity and must first receive consideration.

On February 25, 1921, the west half of the new educational building was formally taken over. The following is an extract of the proceedings of the Board of Officers:—

"The Board find that, with few exceptions, which have been taken into consideration, and which will be attended to by the contractors, the building is entirely suitable for the purpose for which it was built, and corresponds to the



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plans and specifications as approved by the Department of Militia and Defence, and that the contractors have carried out their work in an eminently satisfactory manner."

The lighting contract is being completed, and I understand that an estimate has been passed to install the necessary furnishings. Several of the Superior Staff have already occupied their new offices.

Owing to the fact the increased accommodation is available in the new Educational building, we shall be able to appropriate one class-room for an over-flow mess-room which will hold the same number of cadets as the present mess-room, until the new mess-room mentioned above is built.

The completion of half of the new Educational building has provided accommodation in the old Administrative building for a Superior Staff Mess and a Subordinate Staff Mess, both of which were urgently required.

## TRAINING GROUND

We have been allotted a stretch of ground by Navy Bay running down to Dead-man's bay, and the high ground in the vicinity of and including Fort Henry. The difficulty is its accessibility, and the Cadets are building a pontoon bridge in order that the ground may be used for training this year.

Under the heading "Improvements" will be noticed my hope that some day there will be a causeway connecting the College with the ground on the opposite side of Navy bay.

The ground given to the College is of immense value for instructional work, and will greatly improve the training imparted at the Institution.

## BOARD OF GOVERNORS

In my report of last year it was suggested that the College has reached such a stage that it might be probably in its best interests to have a Board of Governors appointed so as to ensure a continuity of policy from one Commandant to another.

It has been suggested that the Governing Board should be modelled somewhat on the lines of our larger universities, and in this suggestion I concur.

The matter is still in abeyance, and an early decision would be appreciated.

The Board of Visitors will again act this year.

I understand that Sir Robert Falconer has informed the department that he will be unable to be present this year with the Board of Visitors. For two years the College has enjoyed the inestimable advantage of having this distinguished and eminent educationalist as Chairman of the Board of Visitors, and I take this opportunity of tendering to him the sincere and grateful thanks of all ranks at the Royal Military College for the masterly and sympathetic manner in which he discharged his duties to the great benefit and furthering of the efficiency of the R.M.C. of Canada. We all feel that in Sir Robert we have a friend indeed.

## HISTORICAL RECORDS

It is gratifying to report that authority has been received for the new Assembly Hall in the Educational building to be known as "The Sir Arthur Currie Hall," in honour of the victorious native-born Commander of the Canadian Corps, General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc.

His Majesty the King has very graciously presented signed engravings of Their Majesties to be placed in The Sir Arthur Currie Hall, where they will receive the most prominent position.



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Major Stuart Forbes, D.S.O., as his free gift to the College, has kindly offered to paint the oak panels which surround the Hall with the badge, battle-patch, number and name of every unit which was serving on the Western front on November 11, 1918, as a representative of Canada.

This step is being taken to perpetuate in the Sir Arthur Currie Hall the glorious traditions of the Canadian Corps; that the regiments which formed part of that galaxy of fighting men may not be forgotten by the generations of the future, but that there may be one place in Canada where the remembrance of them will be treasured forever. It is also felt that no greater incentive or inspiration could be given the Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada than the sight of the emblems worn by the Canadian Corps.

I am hoping to obtain a grant of \$3,000 from the Government of Canada for the purpose of commemorating the work of Canadians, and the gallant deeds of our own ex-cadets (148 of whom paid the supreme sacrifice) in the late and previous wars.

I have noticed in the press that a Committee of the Government of the province of Ontario have suggested the Royal Military College as one of the suitable places in Ontario where a memorial might be erected to the sons of that province who died in France. May I urge that the Dominion Government should now assume the initiative by inviting the Government of the province of Ontario to utilize the College grounds for this purpose. Every facility will be given them by the College authorities, for it would seem that the Royal Military College of Canada is the natural repository for such a memorial.

#### ATTACHED OFFICERS

When the Attached Officers' Courses recommence in October, the College will be in an even better position to give the assistance to the Active Militia for which we strive.

It would seem essential that consideration should immediately be given the question of where the Attached Officers will live during their course at the College, and I would strongly recommend that quarters be allotted to them within a reasonable distance of the College, so that they may be members of the Superior Staff Mess, have the use of our reference library, see the activities of the Gentlemen Cadets, and come into close personal contact with their own Professors and Instructors.

I regard it as of great importance that the Attached Officers should live in close proximity to the College and thus absorb the atmosphere of the Institution and the spirit and ideals of the place.

I am hoping that eventually Fort Henry may be utilized as quarters for the Attached Officers and it will be the psychological place for them to be billeted when the much desired causeway is built connecting the College with the opposite side of Navy bay. The necessary mess-rooms, reading rooms and sleeping accommodation would be provided for them in the Fort at comparatively small expense.

#### IMPERIAL COMMISSIONS

I have much pleasure in announcing that an Army Order has been issued by the War Office granting all graduates of the College who take Commissions in the Imperial Army one year's ante-date.

#### CUPS AND TROPHIES

As a result of the College competing in the Canadian Rifle League during the season 1919-20, we won the Lt.-Col. Edwards Cup for Gallery Practice, and came second during the present season 1920-21.



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Major J. Jeffrey, O.B.E., M.C., the R.C.R., of the College Staff at the Dominion Rifle Association meet last year, won the Harold Borden Trophy, which has been retained amongst the cups at the College during the last year. I am very pleased to be able to report that Militia Headquarters has given authority for all the Bexhill trophies to be handed over to the Royal Military College of Canada. These trophies were competed for by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force at the Canadian Training School, Bexhill, England, during the late war, and it seems peculiarly appropriate that they should be handed to the Royal Military College of Canada, where they will continue to act as an incentive to the Gentlemen Cadets, who will strive for the honour of being, year by year, the winners of the various Bexhill trophies. The trophies will be formally handed to the College on June 3, by Brig.-General J. A. Gunn, C.M.G., D.S.O.

As a result of competing in the Canadian Rifle League during the season 1920-21, we won the Dominion Cartridge Company's Challenge Shield for .22 Miniature Practice, open to the Dominion.

## IMPROVEMENTS TO COLLEGE

I wish to make the report on improvements to the College under certain definite and prescribed headings, as follows:—

- (a) Improvements actually under way.
- (b) Improvements projected, which can actually be carried out by the College Staff, as funds are available.
- (c) Large improvements, which can only be done with outside assistance, and which would materially expedite the instructional efficiency of the College and assist the Canadian Militia generally.

I would like to bring attention to the work of Captain F. Vokes, R.C.E., who has been indefatigable in endeavouring to improve the College grounds, and who has carried out his responsibilities as District Officer, R.C.E., in an able and efficient manner.

The College grounds are capable of being made so beautiful that I feel constrained to reiterate the request of a previous Commandant as to the urgent necessity of obtaining the services of a landscape engineer to formulate a scheme for laying out the College grounds for future development and to make them, as they could easily be made, the beauty spot of Canada.

*(A) Improvements Actually Under Way*

Memorial Arch.—A sum of money has been subscribed through the medium of the R.M.C. Ex-Cadets' Club for the purpose of commemorating, by a Memorial Arch, the services of graduates and ex-Cadets in the late and previous wars.

The design for the Arch was selected after competition by noted Canadian architects, and has been favourably commented upon wherever it has been exhibited.

There is a general feeling at the College that the Arch should not be placed at the gateway to the College grounds, but should be placed at a point some distance down the drive; and it has been suggested that it might with advantage be erected near the small Observatory on a high point of ground and that the drive from the outer gate should be made perfectly straight, passing under the archway. Thus the visitors to the College would, on entering the main driveway, proceed along a straight roadway, on the highest point of which would be the Memorial Arch, which would be viewed to great advantage as the conveyance moved up the graded ground towards it. Should this plan be adopted, the main road in front of the Educational building and the Administrative building would be straightened, and pass through the wall of the



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inner enclosure, curving after passing through it and connecting with the main driveway. The visitors, therefore, after passing through the archway, would on making the slight curve come immediately within sight of the College buildings.

This action would also enable the Arch to be seen from Kingston and from the water in every direction. It would be visible from the LaSalle causeway, and would give a wonderful approach to the College precincts from the outer gate, as it would be in the distance on a perfectly straight and graded road, looming in a majestic manner as the visitors drew nearer and nearer to it.

The reason this is brought to notice is that it would entail an alteration of the existing College roads.

*Names.*—The following names have been suggested for the roads at the College:—

*Frontenac Avenue.*—The main road running from LaSalle causeway to Educational building to be known as Frontenac Avenue, in honour of Count Frontenac, Governor of French Canada and the original founder of Fort Frontenac, and therefore of Kingston, 1673.

*Mackenzie Avenue.*—The main road running past the Riding Establishment to be Mackenzie Avenue, in honour of the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, 1873-78, and founder of the College, 1876.

*Lundy's Lane.*—The first road running east and west after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Superior Staff Quarters, to be called Lundy's Lane, to commemorate the battle of Lundy's Lane, 1813.

*De Verchere's Driveway.*—The second road running east and west after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Company Commander's Quarters, to be named De Verchere's Driveway, in honour of Mademoiselle Madeleine de Verchere's heroic defence against the Iroquois.

*Chateauguay Drive.*—The third road running east and west after entering Frontenac Avenue, and leading to Commandant's Quarters, to be named Chateauguay Drive, to commemorate the Battle of Chateauguay, 1814.

*Queenston Heights Drive.*—The short road off Mackenzie Avenue, and past the Holt Rink, to be named Queenston Heights Drive, to commemorate the Battle of Queenston Heights, September 13, 1812.

*Vimy Ridge Place.*—The beauty spot behind the Educational Building to be known as Vimy Ridge Place, in honour of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917.

*Byng Avenue.*—The driveway which encircles Vimy Ridge Place to be known as Byng Avenue, in honour of General J. H. G., Lord Byng, G.C.B., etc., who commanded the Canadian Corps at Vimy.

*Amiens Avenue.*—The roadway in front of Fort Frederick Dormitory to be known as Amiens Avenue, to commemorate the Battle of Amiens, August 8-9, 1918, according to Ludendorff "the black day for the German Army."

*Hewett Avenue.*—The road which passes in front of the H.M.S. Stone Frigate and Staff Adjutant's Quarters to be known as Hewett Avenue, in honour of Lieut.-General E. O. Hewett, C.M.G., R.E., first Commandant of the College, 1875-86.

*Passchendaele Avenue.*—The road connecting Amiens Avenue and Hewett Avenue, and which passes behind the Lunette of Fort Frederick, to commemorate the capture of Passchendaele Ridge, October and November, 1917, by the Canadian Corps.

*Sanctuary Wood Place.*—The beauty spot at the extreme end of Mackenzie Avenue, near Fort Frederick, to commemorate the Battle of Sanctuary Wood, June, 1916.

*Hill 70 Plateau.*—The high ground to the south of the Commandant's Quarters, to commemorate the capture of Hill 70 by the 1st and 2nd Canadian Divisions, August 15, 1917.



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St. Julian Place, Langemaarek Place, Gravenstafaal Ridge.—These places are situated on the right hand side of Frontenac Road, where it is proposed to erect the names indicated, in commemoration of the battles which composed the Second Battle of Ypres, the battle which placed the Canadian troops in one bound as, not only potentially, but actually, fighting men of the first rank.

There are many more roads and places to be opened up which will receive other historic names, such as Paardeburg, etc., etc., which do not appear in the above list.

*(B) Improvements Projected*

On all these roads great improvements have been made. A great deal of sodding has been done just north of Holt Rink, and a great deal of filling has been carried out on the west side of Holt Rink, which will also be sodded in the near future.

Byng Avenue has been actually cut and filled with stone, and should be completed at an early date.

On Queenston Heights Drive a great deal of work has been done towards filling the east side of the wall opposite the Holt Rink and where it is proposed the new tennis courts shall be constructed.

On the continuation of Mackenzie Avenue, after it crosses Frontenac, we have planted many trees, and have planted all along the wall, at distances of thirty yards, a creeper of rapid growth which should beautify the already picturesque surroundings.

We have made arrangements with a contractor of the Ontario Road Commission to deposit his debris on the north end of Navy Bay with a view to filling it in and making a fine boulevard where a marsh now exists. Negotiations are now in progress with the city to secure ashes for this purpose, and there are a number of places where it is proposed to fill in gradually and gain a great deal of ground; notably, on the north side of Queenston Heights Drive to the end of the college wall, and to the north of the gun shed and the little bay to the north of it.

It is hoped from the debris of the wings of the Fort Frederick Dormitory to fill in on the west side of Mackenzie Avenue and thus retrieve the ground worn away by the action of ice and water.

It is also hoped to do a certain amount of filling at the commencement of Frontenac Avenue near the main gate as far as the Commandant's boat-house. We are in great danger of losing several fine trees there unless this action is taken in the near future.

The rough pasture field at the back of the Commandant's house has been ploughed and it is proposed to construct a lane connecting it with the Riding School field. It will thus give the college a good field for mounted drill, and can eventually be used for a football field.

On my recent visit to the United States Military Academy at West Point, I noticed that the names of the various commandants are perpetuated by being carved on buildings which surround the parade ground, the Administration building being the one chiefly used for this purpose. Action of this nature in connection with the Royal Military College is suggested, since it would naturally add to the interest of the institution and maintain its history.

*(C) Large Improvements*

An improvement which would give one of the most wonderful driveways in Canada would be the construction of a boulevard extending from Mackenzie Avenue, running outside Fort Frederick, thence close along the water's edge, behind the powerhouse, gymnasium, and Stone Frigate, out onto the reef which runs north-easterly into Navy Bay, then curving to the right and carrying the causeway about sixty yards to the north of the western Martello Tower, on to Fort Henry; thence up the hill and joining the main road to the fort. After passing right round Fort Henry, it



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would proceed along Deadman's Bay, following the boundary of the college to the Gananoque Road.

This beautiful Causeway would present to the visitor in succession the following scenes:—

(a) The ex-Cadets' Memorial Arch, erected by the ex-Cadets to the memory of their comrades who died in the recent and previous wars, the cost of the Memorial being about \$75,000.

(b) The visitors would then pass along the College Drive, furnishing one of the finest views of old and historic Kingston which it is possible to obtain.

(c) Passing round the Outer Enclosure of the College, the visitor would see on his left Fort Frederick Martello Tower, the best preserved tower in the country; and on his right a beautiful panorama of Lake Ontario.

(d) Then Cedar Island with its old tower comes into prominence, followed by a wonderful perspective of old historic Fort Henry.

(e) Finally the College looms into sight in the most attractive and delightful manner it is possible to see it

(f) The visitors would then approach Fort Henry, passing right around it, taking a road paralleling Deadman's Bay, a pretty bay with an old legend regarding treasure galleons; and passing through delightful scenery and innumerable picturesque views, would eventually join the Gananoque Road.

The whole area is crowded with past historic events, from the time of Frontenac's landing at Kingston to the present day, and I am strongly convinced that such an improvement would be a wonderful asset to the Province of Ontario and to the Dominion.

One of the benefits which would accrue to the Militia at large through the construction of this roadway, would be that the Attached Officers at the College could reside at Fort Henry and have the advantages of the Superior Staff Mess, being always in close touch with College activities, and near the College Reference Library.

*Fort Frederick.*—I have had Fort Frederick carefully examined and it has been deemed by those most capable of judging that it would make a splendid Cadet Museum and Observatory but unless it can be done by private subscription or without expense to the Government, I am afraid that several years must elapse before the matter can be even thought of, but at least the building should be prevented from falling to pieces.

It seems a cause for sincere regret that a building of this nature, erected on solid rock and with a concrete shaft running through the centre, should not be utilized for educational purposes, when it is so advantageously sited and suitably constructed for observatory work.

The matter will be brought to the attention of the Visiting Board with the request that they submit a recommendation to the Government.

#### LIAISON WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

##### *The Colonel Lafferty Cup*

Mrs. F. D. Lafferty, widow of the late Colonel F. D. Lafferty, a distinguished graduate of the Royal Military College and a former Staff Adjutant of the College, has very kindly offered to give a cup in memory of her late husband in competition between the following institutions: The Royal Military College, Sandhurst; the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich; the Royal Military College of Australia; the Royal Military College of Canada, and such other institutions of a like nature that may be founded from time to time.

The competition will be of an athletic nature, the times made in the different races being cabled, and the winning college will have the name engraved on the cup annually.



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I am more than gratified that such a proposal for liaison between these institutions should have originated at the Royal Military College of Canada, and that the trophy should be instituted in memory of so gallant an officer and so true a friend as Colonel F. D. Lafferty.

*West Point Military Academy*

In November, 1920, I had the honour and pleasure of visiting the United States Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., U.S.A.

A full report of this visit has been sent forward to Militia Headquarters, but I would like to bring to the notice of the Board, the great value which this visit was to the members of the Staff who accompanied me, and to myself.

We were able to get in touch with the aims and methods in use at the United States Military Academy. The Superintendent and his Staff were most kind and we were cordially welcomed, comfortably accommodated and every effort obtained to make our visit pleasant and profitable.

I pointed out in my report that no expense appears to have been spared at that Institution to provide all the necessary buildings and equipment.

It was most interesting to learn of their systems of academic work, although on the whole it is considered to be too rigid and inelastic.

Their sports are well organized and every Cadet must take part and at the same time must understand the principles of the games, and must be able to referee.

In my reports to Militia Headquarters, I recommended that every means possible should be taken to increase the liaison between the Academy and this College. General MacArthur, the Superintendent, appeared to be most anxious to take any steps that would encourage this liaison and suggested that fifteen of our Cadets should be sent to the West Point Summer Camp and be attached there for a short period. Unfortunately these arrangements could not be effected.

I hope, however, that should there be any opportunity in the future to arrange anything of this nature that the necessary authority may be granted.

I was most favourably impressed with all I saw and was grateful to have had the opportunity of visiting this Institution.

## VISITORS

In June, 1920, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario honoured the College by attending the June Ball with his family, and later by presenting the diplomas and prizes on Diploma Day, when many distinguished visitors were present.

During the year, the following visited the College:—

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister.

The Honourable Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Militia.

The Honourable C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Naval Services.

The Honourable J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals.

Brig.-General W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.

Major A. M. Mowat, M.P.

Major-General the Honourable J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The members of the International Waterways Commission.

Major-General Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Major-General J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Major-General E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Brig.-General W. B. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G., R.E.

Dr. W. Grenfell of the Labrador.

A. C. MAODONNELL, Major-General,  
*Commandant, The Royal Military College of Canada.*



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## APPENDIX G

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE—REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS,  
1921

The Board assembled at the Royal Military College on Friday, June 3, 1921.

*Chairman.*—General Sir A. W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., etc., etc.

*Members.*—Colonel Sir John Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G., R.C.M.P.; Brig.-General W. A. Griesbach, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.; Lt.-Col. F. Wanklyn; Lt.-Col. W. B. Kingsmill, D.S.O.; Colonel C. L. Panet (representing the Deputy Minister); Colonel J. Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O. (representing the C.G.S.); Colonel W. Gibsone, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.

*Secretary.*—Capt. Stuart C. Bate, the R.C.R.

The following members were unavoidably absent, and expressed their regrets at not being able to attend: E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C.; Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C.; Sir Augustus Nanton, K.B.; Colonel A. Z. Palmer, C.M.G.; Dr. A. C. Mackay, Sir F. Williams-Taylor, Hon. Lt.-Col. the Rev. Monsignor G. Dauth.

The Board assembled at the College at 3.30 p.m. on the date mentioned and were met by the Commandant and members of the Staff.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the programme, as submitted by the Commandant for the Board of Visitors, was altered.

## 1. EXAMINATION FOR ENTRANCE

The Board of Visitors is of the opinion that the Royal Military College, under the Department of Militia and Defence, has a perfect right to set the standard of its own entrance examination, but is of the opinion that this should correspond as nearly as possible with the matriculation of the universities of Canada, and that if a case should arise when there were not sufficient successful candidates who passed the Royal Military College examination, that the matriculation examination of the universities of Canada would be accepted.

The Board feels that the time has not yet arrived when proportional representation by provinces of Canada, as recommended by the Board of Visitors for 1920, should be instituted.

2. GRADUATES OBTAINING 75 PER CENT AND OVER TO BE ADMITTED TO FOURTH YEAR OF  
UNIVERSITIES

The Board approves of the suggestion of the Commandant that the universities of Canada should be approached with a view to ascertaining whether the graduates of the Royal Military College, who have obtained a 75 per cent or over standard, could not be admitted into the fourth year of the Canadian universities instead of the third.

## 3. ACADEMIC BOARD, R.M.C.

The Board approved of the steps taken by the Commandant in appointing an Academic Board at the College, which is composed of the Director of Studies as chairman, and the heads of each branch as members. This Academic Board will look over all the written examination papers after they have been marked by the examiner; they will decide whether the marks awarded are fair and they will make a special report to the Commandant as to why a boy who has failed cannot go on.



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## 4. TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

The Board strongly recommends that all tailoring work of the Gentlemen Cadets should be done entirely by the R.M.C. Tailoring Staff.

## 5. BUILDINGS, DORMITORY ACCOMMODATION

The Board approves of the recommendation of the Commandant that the Fort Frederick Dormitory building should be completed by the addition of the two wings without delay, and further recommend that the Commandant in resubmitting his request, should mention the following facts, which have been embodied in his annual report for the year 1920-21:—

The present year, 1921, 56 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore 56 successful candidates writing will be admitted to the College.

In 1922 only 39 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore only 39 successful candidates writing will be admitted to the College.

The following year, 1923, only 15 Gentlemen Cadets will graduate; therefore only 15 of the successful candidates can be admitted.

As soon as the fact that only fifteen candidates may be admitted to the Royal Military College in 1923 becomes generally known, there will be great dissatisfaction throughout the country. The Board strongly recommends that the Minister of Militia take action at once to have the work commenced on the additional accommodation required for Fort Frederick Dormitory, so not only will accommodation be available in the year 1923 to take in the same number of successful candidates as this year, namely 56, but that the accommodation be increased so that the total accommodation of the College for cadets will be 300, thus permitting the admission of 75 successful candidates in 1923 and subsequent years.

## 6. STATUS OF PAY AND RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE SUPERIOR STAFF

The Board of Visitors again recommend that both the Military and Civil members of the Superior Staff be made homogeneous, both as regards rank and pay, and further recommend that the proposition of the Commandant, as submitted last year, be adopted (which is as follows):—

“For purposes of pay, the various members of the Superior Staff would be graded for pay as under:—

“Director of Studies.—On appointment, on the basis of a Colonel, Permanent Force, plus \$100 per annum, with annual increase of \$100 per year to a maximum of \$500.

“Professor.—On appointment on the basis of Lieut.-Colonel, Permanent Force, plus \$100 per annum, with annual increase of \$100 to a maximum of \$500.

“Associate Professor.—On appointment on the basis of a Major, Permanent Force, plus \$100 per annum, with annual increase of \$100 to a maximum of \$500 per annum.

“Instructor.—On appointment, on the basis of a Captain, Permanent Force, with additional pay as laid down for an Associate Professor.

“The manner in which it is suggested that this change be brought about is that for what may be known as the “Present Civil Appointments” (such as Professor of Mathematics, etc., etc.) to the Superior Staff of the Royal Military College, any gentleman appointed to fill a vacancy who does not already hold a commission would be appointed to the Canadian Militia, given temporary rank, posted to the General List, Canadian Militia, and from there shown as an officer of the Active Militia actively employed on the Staff of the Royal Military College of Canada.



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"On appointment as above, the suggestion is that the rank should be that of a lieutenant on first appointment, and the temporary or local rank granted in accordance with the appointment to be held on the College Staff. Gentlemen granted appointments under these provisions would be required to qualify for the rank of lieutenant within the usual time limit prescribed for officers appointed to the non-permanent Active Militia.

"In the case of officers of the British Regular Forces, or of the non-permanent Militia, the rank held by an officer on appointment to the College Staff will have no bearing on the emoluments to be received by him, the ranks suggested above being the determining factor in computing the pay to be enjoyed by the incumbent and also as a guide in appointing those gentlemen to military rank who, as aforesaid, have not previously held commissions in the army. It is to be understood that notwithstanding these provisions, an officer of the British Regular Army or Canadian Permanent Forces, whose rank is below the rank laid down for the appointment which he is to hold, may be given temporary rank of his appointment during the period which he holds the same."

In the event of an officer of the Permanent Force being appointed to a position on the College Staff, in no case will the pay of his appointment be below his Regimental Pay and Allowances."

#### 7. SERVANTS

The Board was again asked by the Commandant to approve his suggestion concerning servants at the Royal Military College, which is as follows:—

"The Board concur in the recommendation of the Commandant with regard to servants, as follows:—

"That the Royal Military College servants should be placed on a military basis and that in order to accomplish this, they should be enlisted in the C.M.S.C. Section "B," and shown as on command to the Royal Military College. The enlistment of these servants in the C.M.S.C. is recommended for the reason that it is felt that in some cases the categories of the men employed for this position would not permit of their enlistment in other Permanent Force units. The Board consider it would be a distinct advantage to the college to place the servants on a military basis, more especially from a disciplinary view. This would be a charge against the R.M.C. Vote."

#### 8. IMPROVEMENT OF COLLEGE AREA

The Commandant submitted a scheme for the planting of trees in the college area, which is recommended by the Board.

#### 9. TRAINING

*Cavalry and Equitation.*—The Board viewed with great pleasure the excellent equitation in the cavalry movements performed by the gentlemen cadets, and in the mounted sports.

*Artillery.*—The Battery Gun Drill carried out by the 2nd Class was very smart and very well executed.

*Military Engineering.*—The Military Engineering, bridging and demolitions, as demonstrated before the Board, were considered to be of a very high standard.

*Infantry Drill and Ceremonial.*—The Board viewed with satisfaction the performance of Infantry Drill and Rifle Exercises, which were carried out in a very smart manner, the only comment being that the very difficult operation of saluting with the sword could be improved upon



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*Trench Raiding.*—The Board witnessed with great pleasure the daylight raid on a section of trenches by the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes.

*Command and Instruction.*—In the different branches of the service the Gentlemen Cadets not only took actual command of the Squadrons, Troops, Companies, Platoons, etc., but imparted instruction in a very efficient manner. This, the Board understands, is a new departure, and has not hitherto been attempted in the curriculum of training.

*Assault-at-Arms in the Gymnasium.*—The Physical Training in both floor and apparatus work carried out by the whole College was excellent.

## 10. DISCIPLINE

The Board examined the conduct sheets of the Gentlemen Cadets and found that the discipline of the College for the past year had been excellent.

## 11. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF GENTLEMEN CADETS

On examination of the Medical Records of the College the Board found that the health of the Gentlemen Cadets during the past year had been very good.

The Board having had the privilege of witnessing the Gentlemen Cadets carry out several phases of their military and physical training, and having made numerous enquiries regarding the academic side of the instruction, and consulted the health and punishment charts and other documents connected with the administration of the Royal Military College, desire to place on record their high appreciation of the services of the Commandant and Staff.

Many useful and valuable innovations have been introduced by the Commandant, which will undoubtedly tend to further increase the welfare and efficiency of all concerned.

The Staff have worked with enthusiasm and devotion, with the excellent results already noted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. W. CURRIE,

*Chairman, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.*

W. GIBSONE,

C. L. PANET.

J. SUTHERLAND BROWN,

F. L. WANKLYN,

JOHN S. HENDRIE,

W. B. KINGSMILL,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

W. A. GRIESBACH,

*Members, Board of Visitors, R.M.C.*







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